FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square of 16 lines for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Yearly advertisements by special contracts, at reasonable rates. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly. ☞ Letters to the Editors must be post-paid. ☞ Obituary notices, (including resolutions of societies, &c.) exceeding ten lines in length, will hereafter be charged for as advertisements. No charge for those less than ten lines.

SCHEDULE OF PREMIUMS

To be Awarded at the First Annual Fair of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society.

PARTICULAR SUBJECTS AND PREMIUMS.

BRANCH I.—*Experiments.*—For each of the eight best experiments, or series of experiments, on any of the following subjects, a premium as follows:

1st. Effects (in profit or loss) of the usual mode of saving corn fodder, by stripping the green blades and cutting off the tops, $20

2d. Cost and effects of sub-soil ploughing, under different circumstances of soil and sub-soil, 20

3d. Action or non-action of lime as manure, above the falls of the tide-water rivers of N. Carolina, on different soil, 30

4th. Action or non-action of gypsum, below the falls of the tide-water rivers, and on soils respectively originally rich and originally poor, and on the latter, after as well as before their being made calcareous, 20

5th. Cost and effects of bone dust, (or phosphate of lime,) as a manure, 20

6th. How late, in reference to the growth, the last tillage (by plough or cultivator) should be given to corn for its best product; and whether the said last tillage should be shallow or deep, 20

7th. Best series of comparative experiments in the cultivation of corn, 20

8th. Benefits and products of guano, compared to costs; to be tested by not less than three different experiments, made under circumstances more or less different, 20

9th. Benefits or profit of preserving or applying human excrements as manure, whether prepared for sale and distant transportation, or otherwise, but the whole operation to be in N. Carolina, 20

10th. Tide marsh mud, or swamp muck, or peaty soil, (either kind to be accurately described and characterized,) as manure, in compost with lime or other materials, or otherwise, 20

11th. Value of charcoal as an aid to fertility, 20

12th. Value of sulphate of barytes as a manure, especially for clover, 20

13th. *Tobacco.*—Culture, cost and profit of cultivation, and comparative effects on production, from different distances of planting, modes of priming, topping, &c., comprising at least three different experiments, 20

14th. Cultivation and comparative feeding value of rye, 10

BRANCH II.—*Essays or written Communications.*—For each of the best five on any of the following subjects, a premium as follows:

1st. On improving and enriching poor land—whether naturally poor, or naturally rich, or good, and subsequently exhausted by severe cropping, $30

2d. On draining, 20

3d. On rotation of crops, 10

4th. On the accumulation, preparation and application of stock yard and stable manure, 20

5th. On the "green sand" or gypseous earth of lower North Carolina as manure—and the facts and causes of effect or non-effect, 20

6th. On the properties and value of the Southern pea (or "cornfield pea" of any variety,) and the culture thereof, whether for saving the peas ripened, or ploughing under the growth, green or dry, for manure, and as a preparation for wheat, or other grain crops, 20

7th. On the comparative profits of planting and farming, and of the two combined—improvement of land being considered, 20

BRANCH III.—*Best Farming in N. Carolina.*—Having reference as much as may be to all the territory of the State. Honorary testimonials for the twelve best farms, which have been managed to greatest benefit and profit in reference to the following great objects of cultivation: improvement of soil—fertility of production—increase of farming capital—sufficient annual profits; and general arrangement and procedure tending to best secure profitable and enduring results.—Greater superiority in one or more of these requisites may compensate for deficiency in others.

BRANCH IV.—For the best product averaged to the acre, of each of the following crops raised in 1853 on a *bona fide* farm, and for an entire shift of the farm according to its usual or designed rotation—a premium of $20

1st. Best average product of Indian corn.
2d. " " " wheat.
3d. " " " clover.
4th. " " " tobacco.

A premium for the best average products of each of the following crops, of $10

5th. Oats.
6th. Peas (Southern or cornfield) either among corn or separate, in grain or in green manure.
7th. Sweet potatoes.
8th. Irish potatoes.
9th. Turnips.
10th. Carrots.
11th. Parsnips.
12th. Pumpkins.

For the largest yield on one acre of the following crops, each a premium of $10

13th. Tobacco.
14th. Corn, (not less than 100 bushels to the acre.)
15th. Wheat, (not less than 30 bushels to the acre.)
16th. Hay, (clover or grass, not less than 2 tons per acre.)

For the best varieties of the following crops, to be raised and samples exhibited by the individual raising them, a premium of $5

17th. Corn.
18th. Wheat.
19th. Tobacco.
20th. Oats.
21st. Clover and grass seeds.
22d. Turnips.
23d. Parsnips.
24th. Carrots.
25th. Pumpkins.
26th. Peas.

BRANCH V.—*Live Stock Exhibited.*

HORSES.

1st. For the best thorough bred stallion, $30
2d. For the second best thorough bred stallion, 15
3d. For the best thorough bred mare, 15
4th. For 2d " " " " 8

QUICK DRAUGHT AND SADDLE HORSES.

5th. For the best stallion for quick draught, $30
6th. For 2d best stalion for quick draught, 15
7th. For the best brood mare for quick draught, 15
8th. For second best brood mare for quick draught, 10
9th. For best stallion for saddle, 30
10th. For 2d best " " 15
11th. For best brood mare for saddle, 15
12th. For 2d best " " 10
13th. For the best pair matched horses, 15
14th. For 2d " " 10
15th. For the best saddle horse, mare or gelding, 15
16th. For best pair of draught horses, 15
17th. For best team of draught horses, not less than four, 20
18th. For best 3 year old colt or filly, 15
19th. For best 2 year old colt or filly, 10
20th. For best 1 year old colt or filly, 8

HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES.

21st. For best stallion of heavy draught, 30
22d. For 2d best " " 15
23d. For best mare for heavy draught, 15
24th. For 2d best mare " " 10

MULES AND JACKS.

25th. For the best jack, 30
26th. For the 2d best jack, 10
27th. For the best jennet, 20
28th. For the 2d best jennet, 10
29th. For the best pair of mules, 20
30th. For the best team of mules, not less than five, 30

CATTLE.

Short Horns or Durhams and Herefords, three years old and upward.

1st. For the best bull, $30
2d. For the 2d best bull, 15
3d. For the 3d best bull, 8
4th. For the best cow, 30
5th. For the 2d best cow, 15
6th. For the 3d best cow, 8

Short Horns or Durhams and Herefords under three years old.

7th. For the best bull between two and three years old, $15
8th. For the 2d best bull between two and three years old, 8
9th. For the 3d best bull between two and three years old, 5
10th. For the best bull between 1 and 2 yrs. old, 15
11th. For the 2d best bull between 1 and 2 years old, 8
12th. For the best heifer between 2 and 3 years old, 15
13th. For the 2d best heifer between 2 and 3 years old, 8
14th. For the best heifer between 1 and 2 years old, 15
15th. For the 2d best heifer between 1 and 2 years old, 8

Devons and Alderneys, over three years old.

16th. For the best Devon bull 3 years old and upwards, $30
17th. For the 2d best Devon bull 3 years old and upwards, 15
18th. For the 3d best Devon bull 3 years old and upwards, 8
19th. For the best Devon cow 3 years old and upwards, 30
20th. For the 2d best Devon cow 3 years old and upwards, 15
21st. For the 3d best Devon cow 3 years old and upwards, 8

Alderneys same premiums as Devons.

Devons and Alderneys under 3 years old.

22d. For the best Devon bull between 2 and 3 years old, $15
23d. For the 2d best Devon bull between 2 and 3 years old, 8
24th. For the 3d best Devon bull between 2 and 3 years old, 5
25th. For the best Devon bull between 1 and 2 years old, 15
26th. For the 2d best Devon bull between 1 and 2 years old, 8
27th. For the best Devon heifer between 2 and 3 years old, 15
28th. For the 2d best Devon heifer between 2 and 3 years old, 8
29th. For the best Devon heifer between 1 and 2 years old, 15
30th. For the 2d best Devon heifer between 1 and 2 years old, 8

Alderneys same premiums as Devons.

Ayrshires and Holsteins over 3 years old.

31st. For the best Ayrshire bull 3 years old and upwards, $30
32d. For the 2d best Ayrshire bull 3 years old and upwards, 15
33d. For the 3d best Ayrshire bull 3 years old and upwards, 8
34th. For the best Ayrshire cow 3 years old and upwards, 30
35th. For 2d best Ayrshire cow 3 years old and upwards, 15
36th. For 3d best Ayrshire cow 3 years old and upwards, 8

Holsteins same premiums as Ayrshires.

Ayrshires and Holsteins under 3 years old.

37th. For the best Ayrshire bull between 2 and 3 years old, $15
38th. For 2d best Ayrshire bull between 2 and 3 years old, 8
39th. For 3d best Ayrshire bull between 2 and 3 years old, 5
40th. For the best Ayrshire heifer between 2 and 3 years old, 15
41st. For 2d best Ayrshire heifer between 2 and 3 years old, 8
42d. For the best Ayrshire bull between 1 and 2 years old, 15
43d. For 2d best Ayrshire bull between 1 and 2 years old, 8
44th. For the best Ayrshire heifer between 1 and 2 years old, 15
45th. For 2d best Ayrshire heifer between 1 and 2 years old, 8

Holsteins same premiums as Ayrshires.

Natives or Grades.

46th. For the best bull 3 years old and upwards, $30
47th. For 2d best bull 3 years old and upwards, 15
48th. For 3d best bull 3 years old and upwards, 8
49th. For best bull between 2 and 3 years old, 15
50th. For 2d best bull between 2 and 3 yrs. old, 8
51st. For 3d best bull between 2 and 3 yrs. old, 5
52d. For best bull between 1 and 2 yrs. old, 15
53d. For 2d best bull between 1 and 2 years old, 8
54th. For best cow 3 yrs. old and upwards, 30
55th. For 2d best cow 3 years old and upwards, 15
56th. For 3d best cow 3 years old and upwards, 8
57th. For best heifer between 2 and 3 years old, 15
58th. For 2d best heifer between 2 and 3 years old, 8
59th. For 3d best heifer between 2 and 3 years old, 5
60th. For best heifer between 1 and 2 years old, 15
61st. For 2d best heifer between 1 and 2 yrs. old, 8

Concluded on next Page.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 21, 1853.

CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.

The election for Representatives of North Carolina in the 33d Congress will take place on Thursday the 4th proximo—only two weeks from this day. The following are the candidates:

First District. David Outlaw, Whig. Dr. Shaw, Loco.

Second District. Thos. Ruffin, Thos. J. Latham, and W. C. Loftin; all Locos.

Third District. William S. Ashe and Walter F. Leak, both Locos.

Fourth District. Sion H. Rogers, Whig. A. W. Venable and A. M. Lewis, Locos.

Fifth District. John Kerr, Whig, without opposition.

Sixth District. R. C. Puryear, Whig. —— Boyd, Loco.

Seventh District. Jas. W. Osborne, Whig. Burton Craig, Loco.

Eighth District. Burgess S. Gaither, Whig. Thos. L. Clingman, on his own hook, (where he is likely to hang.)

As compared with the last Presidential election, the Whig majority in the 1st Dist, is 388. 5th, 1886. 6th, 1061. 7th, 199. 8th, (Clingman's) 2678. Locofoco majority in the 2d, 2140. 3d, 2580. 4th, 2114.

We will thank our friends in the different counties for early returns of the elections.

THE MOUNTAIN DISTRICT.—The Asheville Spectator anticipates the election of Col. Gaither by a large majority. Our advices of late have led us to hope for the same desirable result. We trust that the result may realize the anticipation.

In another column we publish from the Spectator a notice of the discussion in Haywood county.

RAIN! RAIN! RAIN!—We have been deluged with rain during the last 24 hours, with a prospect of much more to come.

STATE FAIR.—We publish to-day a part of the List of Premiums offered for articles to be exhibited at the State Fair to be held at Raleigh on Tuesday, the 18th of October next, and will give the remainder on Monday, so that the whole may appear in the Weekly Observer of that day. We would suggest that our farmer friends preserve the list, and extend a knowledge of it as far as possible among all who may be prepared to compete for these prizes.

The President of the United States and those members of his Cabinet who accompanied him to New York, returned to Washington on Saturday last. They made speeches at nearly every city and town on the route, and several at New York, the last of which were at a grand banquet at the Metropolitan Hotel.

THE NEW BOSTON SPEECH.—The authenticity of this speech has, *since the election*, been in effect acknowledged by the President of the United States. The Editor of the Cleveland Plaindealer, (a rank abolition paper,) lately appointed to office by the President, is, we are reminded by the Greensboro' Patriot, "the same man who during the late Presidential canvass kept in stereotype under his editorial head, as containing Pierce's true sentiments on the subject of slavery, extracts from his New Boston speech, for months after Mr. Pierce had denied under his own hand, the authenticity of the speech."

Now if Southern Whigs slandered the President by publishing that speech, it is very clear that the Editor of the Plaindealer did likewise. The President denied making the speech. The Plaindealer said he *did* make the speech, electioneered for him on that ground, published extracts from the speech at the head of its columns, and thus did material service in the Ohio election. The election over, the Plaindealer editor is appointed to office by Pierce, though to use a common expression there was "a lie out" between them. This, however was, according to Locofoco ethics, "a mere difference of opinion" between two Northern men who regard *"heinous offences as mere peccadilloes."*

Judge Ruffin has declined the appointment of Commissioner to Revise the Statute Laws of North Carolina.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders in this Company, convened at Salisbury on Thursday last, the 13th inst. The amount of stock represented either personally or by proxy, was unusually large, as various matters of interest were expected to come before the stockholders. Hon. Wm. A. Graham acted as chairman, and Messrs. Philips and Gorrell, as secretaries. The most important business during the first day, was the presentation of the various reports, and the consideration of the amended charter, passed by the last Legislature, which was rejected by a majority of about nine hundred shares. The chief objection urged against the amendment, had relation to that feature which provides for a scaling of the stock, or a reduction of the votes of large stockholders, in accordance with a certain sliding scale.

The practical operation of this feature of the new charter would have been the throwing of the whole power of the individual stock into the hands of some few counties holding a comparatively small aggregate of stock, but with that small aggregate divided among a great many hands, and therefore not liable to be scaled down as would that belonging to the large stockholders in the east, as for instance John C. McRae and others. The debate during the day was remarkably animated, Messrs. Boyden, Morehead and others taking part in favor of the amendment, while Judges Saunders, Ellis and others opposed it. As we have said, it was finally rejected.

A considerable feeling of opposition to Governor Morehead seemed to exist among the stockholders generally, but whether he would be elected or not by the Directors, we were unable to judge, and could not wait to hear. We have no doubt that the majority of the stock is opposed to him; but whether all the elements of that opposition could be concentrated upon any other person, was another matter. Messrs. Fries, of Salem, and Fisher, of Salisbury, were talked of as being run for President.

The State proxy was sent to Hon. John W. Ellis, but, owing to an omission in the original charter, in not providing for how or in what mode the State, as a stockholder, should vote, no action was taken upon it, and Judge Ellis participated in the proceedings of the meeting merely as a private stockholder.—*Wilmington Journal.*

In addition to the above from the Wilmington Journal, (whose Editor was present at the meeting,) we learn from the Register that Messrs. John M. Morehead, F. J. Hill, D. A. Davis, and F. A. Fries were elected Directors of the Road upon the part of the Stockholders. And, also, that at a subsequent meeting of the Directors,—those upon the part of the State and of individuals,—Gov. Morehead was re-elected President of the Company. Walter Gwynn, Esq. was employed as Chief Engineer of the Company, to conduct the surveys of the extensions of the Road, &c., with a stipulation that he should reside in the State and give its affairs his personal supervision.

THE PACIFIC RAIL ROAD.—At the banquet given to the President in Philadelphia, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Minister to England, (and the President, by silent assent) avowed themselves in favor of building the great Pacific Rail Road. As all of these gentlemen claim to belong to the "strict construction" school of politicians, their avowal of opinions on the subject has excited much surprise. But "strict construction" in these days is only a humbug—clap-trap—useful at election times. Its advocates have sadly degenerated since the days of the Virginia Member of Congress of whom Mr. Buchanan tells the following anecdote:

"He had never known but one man who could excel his friend from Mississippi (the Secretary of War) in strict construction, and that was a friend of his from old Virginia, in olden times. This gentleman was taken alarmingly ill, and was at the point of death, and all that troubled his conscience was lest he might be buried in the Congressional burying-ground at the public expense. He sent for a friend, and, in prospect of eternity, said: "I would nearly as lieve take my chance of being d—d as to entertain the idea that Congress, without authority from the constitution, should appropriate money to bury me."

We choose to comply with the following request, notwithstanding the slander that the Protestants are "accustomed to make light of the marriage relation,"—because some of the statements of the "Miscellany" *may* be true, though that is not. For ourselves, we deny that any woman is at liberty to "free her husband of her own good will," from his marriage obligation. And if it be not "making light of the marriage obligation" to hold such a doctrine, we would like to know what is.

BISHOP IVES.

To the Editors of the Fayetteville Observer—

GENTLEMEN: As the 'absurd story' below alluded to, has found its way into your respectable paper, will you please to publish the following notice which I find in the last number of the United States Catholic Miscellany.

Yours very respectfully. J. P. D.

An absurd story is going the rounds of the religious and secular press, to the effect, that "Bishop Ives is soon to be ordained Priest, and that the Pope has notified Dr. Hobart to leave Rome with his sister, Mrs. Ives, as she cannot any longer be considered the wife of Dr. Ives." Protestants will greedily swallow such a story, because they see in it nothing improbable. They are so accustomed to make light of the marriage relation, that they take it for granted that Catholics may do the same. But such is not the case. If Mrs. Ives has become a Catholic and is willing to embrace the religious or conventual life, thus freeing her husband of her own good will, Dr. Ives will be at liberty to prepare for Holy Orders. Otherwise, he will remain bound for ever to 'love, cherish and protect' her as his lawful wife. The Catholic Church has lost States and Empires, rather than infringe upon the sacred ties of matrimony. Would she, then, violate this sacrament to gratify the whims of a private individual? Neither the Pope nor Dr. Ives has done anything wrong; the whole fault lies with the letter-writers and editors of his former denomination, who seek, by slander and calumny, to be revenged of a conversion, which has been, to them, so prolific a source of rage and vexation.

James N. Floyd, Esq., has been appointed Post Master at Edenton, N. C., vice Joseph S. Jones, removed.

SUPREME COURT.

The following opinions have been delivered since our last notice:

By NASH, C. J. In Credle v. Credle, from Hyde, reversing the judgment below, and directing judgment here for plaintiff. Also, in Williams v. Burnett, in equity from Martin, overruling the demurrer. Also, in Upchurch v. Wilson, in equity, from Wake, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Elliott v. Avery, from Perquimans, reversing the judgment and dismissing the petition. Also, in Freeman v. Morris, from Bertie, reversing the judgment. Also, in Manning v. Jones, from Gates; *venire de novo.* Also, in State v. Perry, from Wake, declaring that there is no error.

By PEARSON, J. In Adams v. Pate, from Wayne, awarding a *venire de novo.* Also, in *Doe ex dem.* Boyd v. Latham, from Beaufort, judgment reversed and judgment for defendant. Also, in Robertson v. Cunningham & Badger, in equity, from Caswell, sustaining the demurrer and dismissing the bill. Also, in Ashbee v. Cowell, in equity, from Currituck, reversing the decretal order. Also, in Abrams v. Pender, from Edgecombe, affirming the judgment. Also, in Petway v. Baker, from Edgecombe, affirming the decree. Also, in *Den ex dem.* Brothers v. Brothers, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment.

By BATTLE, J. In Buffaloe v. Hussey, from Northampton, affirming the judgment. Also, in Marrow v. Marrow, in equity, from Granville. Also, in *Den ex dem.* Baxter v. Baxter, from Currituck, directing a *venire de novo.* Also, in Sanders v. Bean, from Montgomery, directing a *venire de novo.* Also, in Benton v. Saunders, from Rockingham, affirming the judgment. Also, in Anthony v. Smith, in equity, from Halifax, overruling the demurrer. Also, in Croom v. Whitfield, in equity, from Lenoir.—*Ral. Register.*

CLINGMAN FAIRLY CAUGHT.

Our readers will recollect about the long advertisement for the Navy Department that appeared in the "News," by means of which the Government has been robbed of some $150 more or less. At the recent discussion in Haywood county between Messrs. Gaither and Clingman, the former exposed the shameful manner in which Uncle Sam's money was being squandered by the administration to sustain Mr. Clingman's organ. Mr. Clingman replied and endeavored to excuse the conduct of Mr. Dobbin, by saying that Mr. Graham, while Secretary of the Navy, had furnished a similar advertisement to Mr. Edney while editor of the Asheville Messenger. Col. Gaither inquired of Mr. Clingman if he made this statement upon his own personal responsibility. Mr. Clingman replied that he did; that he had seen the advertisement in the Messenger, as had all the readers of that paper. Col Gaither thereupon stated, that he was authorised by Mr. Edney to say, that he had never published any such advertisement whilst he conducted the Messenger. Mr. Edney has furnished Col. Gaither with the following certificate:

ASHEVILLE, June 24, 1853.

Col. B. S. GAITHER.—*Dear Sir:*—In reply to yours inquiring 'whether the Hon. W. A. Graham ever gave me while editor of the Asheville Messenger, any of the printing or advertising for the Navy Department," I answer—*He never did;* and certainly no man who has any regard for truth, would make such a statement: and I should, had Mr. G. ever done such a thing, have considered (though a favor to me,) him *squandering the public money.* Mr. Graham was too honest a man for such a deed.

Very Respectfully Yours
JAMES M. EDNEY.

We leave our readers to form their own conclusions about this matter. We have simply stated the facts as they are. Facts are stubborn things, and a virtuous intelligent people never disregard them.—*Asheville Spectator.*

MARRIED,

At 6 A. M. in St. Matthew's church, Wheeling, Va., on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Wheate, FRANCIS EDWIN SHOBER and JOSEPHINE MAY WHEATE, all of N. Carolina.

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. E. Crutchfield, D. H. ALBRIGHT, M. D. to Miss SYLVINA F. only daughter of Mr. C. Siler, all of Chatham County.

May their future days indeed be *all bright!*

DIED,

On Tuesday evening last, Miss HANNAH P. COOK.

In Austin county, Texas, on the 3d inst., after a severe and painful illness of fourteen days, Mrs. NANCY BLACK, a native of the Isle of Mull, Scotland, and formerly a resident of this county. She was a kind parent, and her death is deeply deplored by her children and many friends.

In Sampson county, on the 13th inst., Mrs. CATHARINE W. OWEN, wife of Rev. Miles P. Owen, and daughter of Patrick Cromartie, Esq. of Bladen. She was a truly pious and consistent member of the M. E. Church, South. She was good, and beloved by all who knew her. She died triumphant and happy.—COM.

At his residence, in the Catawba, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, on Tuesday, the 14th ultimo, ROBERT DAVIDSON, Esq., in the 85th year of his age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

July 15—Str Gov Graham, with boat N King in tow, and goods for sundry merchants.

July 18—Str Chatham, with boat Alamance in tow, and goods for G W Williams & Co, J H & J Martine, J M Beasley, M L & R J Holmes, M Boger, J Blair, H L Myrover & Co, Jenkins, Roberts & Co, Rev C F Deems, T J Patrick, J & B G Worth, Freeman & Ross, Meroney & Burkhead, J Sullivan & Son, J H Hawley, A A McKethan, Boner & Crist, J M A Drake, E S Zevely, R & A Murphy, C W Andrews, D Beard, Cook & Johnson, M N Leary, W Fulton, Gray & Saunders, W H McRae, R Sterling, Miller & James, Murchison, Reid & Co, Marshall & Parker, J Winslow, D & W McLaurin, J Cowles, J D Williams, Steele & Shortridge, Worth & Elliot, R T Long, J T Foster, J H Scott.

July 19—Str Brothers, with boats Cassidey and D Lewis in tow, and goods for J A J Bradford, S J Hinsdale, E J Hale & Son, C Banks, R Mitchell, Foulks & McRae, R M Orrell, J H & J Martine, Worth & Elliott, J S Banks, Messrs Gainey, and Steam Engine for Rutherford Company.

July 19.—St'r Southerner, with goods for sundry persons.

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES,
Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.
Band Shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River.
These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.
January 31, 1853. 64*1y

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will commence its second Session on the second Monday in July next. Every branch of female education is taught in the Institute, and the present number of Scholars warrants the belief that no School in our country furnishes greater facilities for imparting knowledge.

The expenses per annum will not exceed $124 for the most advanced literary course, and with the usual number of extras the necessary expenses per year will not exceed $170.

Board per month in the Institute $9; good Board may be had in the private families of the village much cheaper.

Tuition for all English branches, per Session of 21 weeks, primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and 2d Classes $12; Junior and Senior Classes $15.

For particulars the public is referred to our Circulars, which can be had by addressing the Secretary or the Principal.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.
Clinton, May 26, 1853. 98*tf

SPRING HILL ACADEMY,
ROBESON COUNTY, N. C.

THE TRUSTEES of this Institution have the pleasure of announcing to the public, that they have secured the services of Mr. M. Currie, as Principal; whose character both as an instructor and disciplinarian, warrants them in giving assurance to all who may feel disposed to patronize the School, that they will have the advantage of systematic and thorough instruction.

Mr. Currie is a professional Teacher of several years' successful experience—the last four of which has been in Cheraw, S. C., first, as a teacher of a private Classical School, and afterwards as Principal of Cheraw Academy, where he has prepared boys for the South Carolina College, and the University of North Carolina.

The location is perfectly healthy, within five miles of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, at Fair Bluff, in the midst of an intelligent, moral and religious neighborhood, entirely removed from all influences that endanger the health and morals of students in towns and villages, and the Trustees are determined to make every exertion to promote the well-being of the students committed to their care.

Good board in families in the immediate vicinity of the Academy, can be obtained at $6 and $7 per month.

Rates of Tuition, per Session of Five Months:

Elementary English Branches, $8
English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, and History, 12
Languages, Mathematics and Natural Science, $15

The Institution will be open for the reception of students on MONDAY, the 25th of JULY, inst.

Further particulars can be obtained by addressing the Principal, or either of the Trustees, at Leesville, Robeson county, N. C.

J. C. LEE,
JOHNSON FLOYD,
BRIGHT WILLIAMS,
S. SEALY,
F. B. FLOYD,
GILES WILLIAMS,
Trustees.
July 16, 1853. 11*3t

NOTICE.

THE 4 Flat Boats or Lighters belonging to the Bladen Steam Boat Company, will be sold on the 1st Monday of August next, at the Elizabeth Town Landing. The Boats are of good material, and in running order.

Terms, 90 days' negotiable note at Bank.

GEO. CROMARTIE, Sec'y.
July 12, 1853. 11*ts

Wheeler's Patent Improved Railway Chain Horse Power and Overshot Thresher and Separator.

THE subscriber takes this method of saying to farmers and others of North Carolina, that he has been appointed the General Agent, by the manufacturers, Messrs. Wheeler, Melick & Co., of Albany, N. Y., for the sale of the above Machines, and that he is prepared to fill all orders at Albany prices—adding only the charge of transportation. These Machines were used in Randolph county during the two past seasons, and gave universal satisfaction.

The two horse Machines will thresh from 125 to 200 bushels of Wheat per day, and the one-horse Machines from 75 to 125 bushels per day.

Albany prices: Two-horse or double Machines, with fixtures complete, $145. One-horse, ditto, ditto, $120.

All Machines sold by me warranted to give satisfaction, or they may be returned.

Persons desirous of having these Machines should send their orders early, to enable him to furnish them in due time.

Address the subscriber, "Troy's Store, N. C."

J. B. TROY.
April 28, 1853. 90*tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of W. & J. T. Andrews is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. J. T. Andrews is fully authorized to settle all business of the late firm. Persons due the said firm will please make early settlement. We, the subscribers, tender our sincere thanks to the public generally for the very liberal patronage that we have received since the above firm existed.

W. & J. T. ANDREWS.
Richmond Co., N. C., May 25, 1853. 2*tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

WE, the subscribers, have this day entered into a Copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on a general Dry Goods and Grocery Business, under the name and style of Andrews & Ingram.

And we would take this opportunity to solicit the friends of the late firm to give us a call, as we are determined to sell Goods lower than can be bought in this country, for cash or to punctual customers. So give us a call before buying elsewhere.

J. T. ANDREWS.
A. H. INGRAM.
May 25, 1853. 2*tf

To the Traveling Public.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public; that the line of FOUR-HORSE POST COACHES between this place and Warsaw, is still in operation; notwithstanding the low stage of water on the river, and the law of Congress in regard to passenger boats.

The time of arrival and departure is as follows:
Leave Fayetteville daily at 3 o'clock A. M.
Arrive at Warsaw at 3 o'clock P. M.
Leave Warsaw at 10 or 11 o'clock A. M.
Arrive at Fayetteville at 10 o'clock P. M.

M. McKINNON.
June 11, 1853. 2*6m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1853.

Martha Sansbury *vs.* Janot W. Sansbury.

Petition for Divorce from the Bonds of Matrimony.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Janot W. Sansbury, the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said J. W. Sansbury of the filing of said petition and to appear at the next Term of the said Superior Court of Montgomery to be held at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday of August next, and answer, plead to or demur to the said petition or the same will be heard ex parte and judgment pro confesso entered against him.

Witness, Nathaniel Knight, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Troy, the last Monday in February, A. D., 1853.

NATH'L KNIGHT, C. S. C.
[Printer's fee $4 00.] 96*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform all persons that he has sold all his notes and accounts to John C. Gully.

D. B. McFARLAND.
Laurel Hill, N. C., June 18, 1853. 9-1m

From the National Intelligencer.

"THE LAST OF THE ROMANS."

Our readers are indebted to-day to the New York *Post* for another chapter from Col. Benton's forthcoming History. This chapter comprises a sketch of the life and character of Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, a man who filled a large and important space in the public councils from a very early period in our Government down to a comparatively recent one. Mr. Macon was a very remarkable man, and he was a type of the simplicity, honesty, and virtue of the Republican State of which he was a native. Scarcely ever did any one of our earlier legislative statesmen exert so decided an influence in shaping the course of the Government in its foreign relations as he; and during the critical and important years preceding the war of 1812, and through all the trying exigencies in which this country was placed by the wars of Europe, his opinions, ever frankly expressed, were always looked for in England with peculiar solicitude, as affording a reliable clue to the policy and intentions of Congress. Mr. Macon was a model republican, and his character is eminently valuable in a republican State, as an example for all who would serve their country honorably, and give dignity, purity, and perpetuity to our republican institutions.—Colonel Benton has drawn this portrait admirably, for his heart was in it; and every reader will be struck with the simplicity, clearness, force, and beauty of the delineation. We have read nothing for a long time with more pleasure or a deeper interest; and, as we know of hardly any thing in American biography so worthy of the study of American youth, we could wish to see it inserted in every school book in the country.

COL. BENTON'S HISTORY.

Anno. 1828—Retiring of Mr. Macon.

Philosophic in his temperament and wise in his conduct, governed in all his actions by reason and judgment, and deeply imbued with Bible images, this virtuous and patriotic man (whom Mr. Jefferson called "the last of the Romans") had long fixed the term of his political existence at the age which the Psalmist assigns for the limit of manly life: "The days of our years are three-score years and ten; and if by reason of strength they be fourscore years, yet is their strength labor and sorrow, for it is soon cut off, and we fly away." He touched that age in 1828, and, true to all his purposes, he was true to his resolve in this, and executed it with the quietude and indifference of an ordinary transaction. He was in the middle of a third Senatorial term, and in the full possession of all his faculties of mind and body; but his time for retirement had come—the time fixed by himself; but fixed upon conviction and for well-considered reasons, and inexorable to him as if fixed by fate. To the friends who urged him to remain to the end of his term, and who insisted that his mind was as [illegible] ever, he would answer that it was good enough yet to let him know that he ought to quit office before his mind quit him, and that he did not mean to risk the fate of the Archbishop of Grenada. He resigned his Senatorial honors as he had worn them, meekly, unostentatiously, in a letter of thanks and gratitude to the General Assembly of his State, and gave to repose at home that interval of thought and quietude which every wise man would wish to place between the turmoil of life and the stillness of eternity. He had nine years of this tranquil enjoyment, and died without pain or suffering June 29th, 1837, characteristic in death as life. It was eight o'clock in the morning when he felt that the supreme hour had come, had himself fully dressed with his habitual neatness, walked in the room and lay upon the bed, by turns conversing kindly with those who were about him, and showing by his conduct that he was ready and waiting, but hurrying nothing. It was the death of Socrates, all but the hemlock, and in that full faith of which the Grecian sage had only a glimmering. He directed his own grave on the point of a sterile ridge, (where nobody would wish to plough,) and covered with a pile of rough flint-stone, (which nobody would wish to build with,) deeming this sterility and the uselessness of this rock the best security for that undisturbed repose of the bones which is still desirable to those who are indifferent to monuments.

In almost all strongly-marked characters there is usually some incident or sign in early life which shows that character and reveals to the close observer the type of the future man. So it was with Mr. Macon. His firmness, his patriotism, his self-denial, his devotion to duty and disregard of office and emolument; his modesty, integrity, self-control, and the subjection of conduct to the convictions of reason and the dictates of virtue, all so steadily exemplified in a long life, were all shown from the early age of eighteen, in the miniature representation of individual action, and only confirmed in the subsequent public exhibitions of a long, beautiful and exalted career. He was of that age, and a student at Princeton College, at the time of the Declaration of Independence. A small volunteer corps was then on the Delaware. He quit his books, joined it, served a term, returned to Princeton and resumed his studies. In the year 1778 the Southern States had become a battle-field, big with their own fate, and possibly involving the issue of the war.—British fleets and armies appeared there, strongly supported by the friends of the British cause; and the conquest of the South was fully counted upon. Help was needed in these States; Mr. Macon, quitting college, returned to his native county in North Carolina, joined a militia company as a private, and marched to South Carolina, then the theatre of the enemy's operations. He had his share in all the hardships and disasters of that trying time: was at the fall of Fort Moultrie, surrender of Charleston, defeat at Camden, and in the rapid winter retreat across the upper part of North Carolina. He was in the camp on the left bank of the Yadkin when the sudden flooding of that river, in the brief interval between the crossing of the Americans and the coming up of the British, arrested the pursuit of Cornwallis, and enabled Greene to allow some rest to his wearied and exhausted men. In this camp, destitute of every thing and with gloomy prospects ahead, a summons came to Mr. Macon from the Governor of North Carolina requiring him to attend a meeting of the General Assembly, of which he had been elected a member, without his knowledge, by the people of his county. He refused to go; and the incident being talked of through the camp came to the knowledge of the General. Greene was a *man* himself and able to know a *man*. He felt at once that, if this report was true, this young soldier was no common character, and determined to verify the fact. He sent for the young man, inquired of him, heard the truth, and then asked for the reason of this unexpected conduct—this preference for a suffering camp over a comfortable seat in the General Assembly? Mr. Macon answered him in his quaint and sententious way, that he had seen the *faces* of the British many times, but had never seen their *backs*, and meant to stay in the army till he did. Greene instantly saw the material the young man was made of, and the handle by which he was to be worked. That material was patriotism; that handle a sense of duty; and laying hold of this handle he quickly worked the young soldier into a different conclusion from the one that he had arrived at. He told him he could do more good as a member of the General Assembly than as a soldier; that in the army he was but one man, and in the General Assembly he might obtain many, with the supplies they needed, by showing the destitution and suffering which he had seen in the camp, and that it was his duty to go. This view of duty and usefulness was decisive. Mr. Macon obeyed the Governor's summons; and by his representations contributed to obtain the supplies which enabled Greene to turn back and face Cornwallis, fight him, cripple him, drive him further back then he had advanced, (for Wilmington is south of Camden,) disable him from remaining in the South, (of which, up to the battle of Guilford, he believed himself to be master,) and sending him to Yorktown, where he was captured and the war ended.

The philosophy of History has not yet laid hold of the battle of Guilford, its consequences and effects. That battle made the capture at Yorktown. The events are told in every history; their connexion and dependence in none. It broke up the plan of Cornwallis in the South, and changed the plan of Washington in the North. Cornwallis was to subdue the Southern States, and was doing it until Greene turned upon him at Guilford. Washington was occupied with Sir Henry Clinton, then in New York, with 12,000 British troops. He had formed the heroic design to capture Clinton and his army (the French fleet co-operating) in that city, and thereby putting an end to the war. All his preparations were going on for that grand consummation when he got news of the battle of Guilford, the retreat of Cornwallis to Wilmington, his inability to keep the field in the South, and his return northward through the lower part of Virginia. He saw his advantage—an easier prey—and the same result, if successful. Cornwallis or Clinton, or either of them captured, would put an end to the war. Washington changed his plan, deceived Clinton, moved rapidly upon the weaker general, captured him and his 7,000 men, and put an end to the war. The battle of Guilford put that capture into Washington's hands, and thus Guilford and Yorktown became connected; and the philosophy of history shows their dependence, and that the lesser event was father to the greater. The State of North Carolina gave General Greene 25,000 acres of Western land for that day's work, now worth a million of dollars; but the day itself has not yet attained its proper place in American history.

The military life of Mr. Macon finished with his departure from the camp on the Yadkin, and his civil public life commenced on his arrival at the General Assembly, to which he had been summoned—that civil public life in which he was continued above forty years by free elections—Representative in Congress under Washington, Adams, Jefferson, and Madison, and long the Speaker of the House; Senator in Congress under Madison, Monroe, and John Quincy Adams, and often elected President of the Senate, and until voluntarily declining; twice refusing to be Postmaster-General under Jefferson; [illegible] office but that to which he was elected, and resigning his last Senatorial term when it was only half run. But a characteristic trait remains to be told of his military life—one that has neither precedent or imitation, the example of Washington being out of the line of comparison: he refused to receive pay or to accept promotion, and served three years as a private through pure devotion to his country. And all the length of his life was conformable to these disinterested beginnings, and [illegible] the principles of the future Senator [illegible] in early life, [illegible] in the obscurity of an unknown soldier. Conformably to this beginning he refused to [illegible] the most [illegible] acts of Congress for the [illegible] surviving officers and soldiers [illegible] voted against them all, [illegible] and not [illegible] together in the establishment of independence; that the debt to the army had been settled by pay, by pensions to the wounded, by half-pay and land to the officers; that the military claim [illegible] depreciated continental paper money, from which the civil [illegible] who [illegible] and the farmers who furnished supplies, suffered as much as any. On this principle he voted against the bill for La Fayette, against all the [illegible] pensions and land-bounty acts, and refused to take any thing under them for many who applied to him for it.

His political principles were [illegible], subject to no change [illegible] of party. He was Democratic in the broad sense of the word, as signifying a government by the people for self-government; and in its party sense as in favor of a plain and economical administration of the Federal Government, and against latitudinarian constructions of the Constitution. He was a party man, not in the hacknied sense of the word, but only where principle was concerned, and was independent of party in all his social relations, and in all the proceedings which he disapproved. Of this he gave a strong instance in the case of Gen. Hamilton, whom he deemed honorable and patriotic, and utterly refused to be concerned in a movement proposed to affect him personally, though politically opposed to him. He venerated Washington, admired the varied abilities and high qualities of Hamilton, and esteemed and respected the eminent Federal gentlemen of his time. He had affectionate regard for Madison and Monroe; but Mr. Jefferson was to him the full and perfect exemplification of the Republican statesman. His almost fifty years of personal and political friendship and association with Mr. Randolph is historical, and indissolubly connects their names and memories in the recollection of their friends and in history, if it does them justice. He was the early friend of General Jackson, and intimate with him when he was a Senator in Congress under the administration of the elder Mr. Adams, and was able to tell Congress and the world who he was when he began to astonish Europe and America by his victories. He was the kind observer of the conduct of young men, encouraging them by judicious commendation when he saw them making efforts to become useful and respectable, and never noting their faults. He was just in all things, and in that most difficult of all things, judging political opponents, to whom he would do no wrong, not merely in word or act, but in thought. He spoke frequently in Congress, always to the point, and briefly and wisely; and was one of those speakers which Mr. Jefferson described Dr. Franklin to be—a speaker of no pretension and great performance, who spoke more good sense while he was getting up out of his chair and getting back into it than many others did in long discourses; and he suffered no reporter to dress up a speech for him. He was above the pursuit of wealth, but also above dependence and idleness; and, like an old Roman of the elder Cato's time, worked in the fields at the head of his slaves in the intervals of public duty: and did not cease this labor until advancing age rendered him unable to stand the hot sun of the summer—the only season of the year when Senatorial duties left him at liberty to work in his fields. I think it was the summer of 1817 he told me was the last he tried it, and found the sun too hot for him—then sixty years of age, a Senator, and the refuser of all office.—How often I think of him when I see at Washington robustious men going through a scene of supplication, tribulation, and degradation to obtain office which the salvation of the soul does not impose upon the vilest sinner! His fields, his flocks, and his herds yielded an ample supply of domestic productions. A small crop of tobacco—three hogsheads when the season was good, two when bad—purchased the exotics which comfort and necessity required, and which the farm did not produce. He was not rich, but rich enough to dispense hospitality and charity, to receive all guests in his house, from the President to the day laborers—no other title being necessary to enter his house but that of an honest man; rich enough to bring up his family (two daughters) as accomplished ladies, and marry them to accomplished gentlemen—one to William Martin, Esq., the other to William Eaton, Esq., of Roanoke, my early school-fellow and friend for more than half a century; and, above all, he was rich enough to pay as he went, and never to owe a dollar to any man.

He was steadfast in his friendships, and would stake himself for a friend, but would violate no point of public duty to please or oblige him. Of this his relations with Mr. Randolph gave a signal instance. He drew a knife to defend him in the theatre at Philadelphia when menaced by some naval and military officers for words spoken in debate, and deemed offensive to their professions; yet, when Speaker of the House of Representatives, he displaced Mr. Randolph from the head of the Committee of Ways and Means, because the chairman of that committee should be on terms of political friendship with the Administration, which Mr. Randolph had then ceased to be with Mr. Jefferson's. He was above Executive office, even the highest the President could give; but not above the lowest the people could give, taking that of justice of the peace in his county and refusing that of Postmaster-General at Washington. He was opposed to nepotism and all quartering of his connexions on the Government; and in the course of his forty-years' service, with the absolute friendship of many Administrations and the perfect respect of all, he never had office or contract for any of his blood. He refused to be a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, but took the place of elector on the Van Buren ticket in 1836. He was against paper money and the paper system, and was accustomed to present the strong argument against it in the simple phrase, that this was a hard-money Government, made by hard-money men, who had seen the evils of paper money, and meant to save their posterity from it. He was opposed to security-ships and held that no man ought to be entangled in the affairs of another, and that the inter[illegible] parties [illegible] those who expected to find their profit in the transaction—should bear the bad consequences, as well as enjoy the good ones, of their own dealings. He never called any one "friend," without [illegible] expressed faith in the honor and integrity of a man without acting up to the declaration when the occasion required it. Thus, in constituting his friend Weldon N. Edwards, Esq., his testamentary and sole executor, with large discretionary powers, he left all to his honor, and forbid him to account to any court or power for the manner in which he should execute that trust. This provision was so characteristic and so honorable to both the parties, and [illegible] so well justified by the event, that I give it in his own words, as copied from his will, to wit:

"I [illegible] subjoin the following, in my own handwriting, as a codicil to this my last will and testament, and direct that it be a part thereof—that is to say, having full faith in the honor and integrity of my executor above named, he shall not be held to account to any court or power whatever for the discharge of the trust confided by me to him in and by the foregoing will."

And the event has proved that his judgment [illegible] committed no mistake [illegible]. He had his peculiarities—[illegible] if any one pleases—but [illegible] with him, suited to him, becoming to him, and forming a part of his character, and [illegible] to its completeness. He never [illegible], but gave, and freely, according to his means—the left hand not knowing what the right hand did. He never subscribed for any [illegible] giving as a reason to the soliciting agent that [illegible] purchased his tobacco [illegible] and he could buy [illegible]. He would not attend the Congress Presidential Caucus of 1824, although it was sure to nominate his own choice, (Mr. Crawford,) and, when his reason was wanted, gave it in the brief answer that he attended once and they cheated him, and he had said that he would never attend another. He always wore the same dress—that is to say, a suit of the same material, cut, and color, superfine navy blue—the whole suit from the same piece, and in the fashion of the time of the Revolution, and always replaced by a new one before it showed age. He was neat in his person, always wore fine linen, a fine cambric stock, a fur hat with a brim to it, fair-top boots—the boot outside of the pantaloon, on the principle that leather was stronger than cloth. He would wear no man's honors, and when complimented on the report on the Panama mission, which, as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, he had presented to the Senate, he would answer, "Yes; it is a good report; Tazewell wrote it." Left to himself, he was ready to take the last place and the lowest seat anywhere; but in his Representative capacity he would suffer no derogation of a constitutional or of a popular right. Thus, when Speaker of the House, and a place behind the President's Secretaries had been assigned him in some ceremony, he disregarded the programme, and, as the elect of the elect of all the people, took his place next after those whom the national vote had elected. And in 1803, on the question to change the form of voting for President and Vice President, and the vote wanting one of the constitutional number of two-thirds, he resisted the rule of the House which restricted the Speaker's vote to a tie, or to a vote which would make a tie, claimed his constitutional right to vote as a member, obtained it, gave the vote, made the two-thirds, and carried the amendment. And, what may well be deemed idiosyncratic in these days, he was punctual in the performance of all his minor duties to the Senate, attending all the committees to which he was appointed, attending all the funerals of the members and officers of the house, always in time at every place where duty required him, and refusing double mileage for one travelling, when elected from the House of Representatives to the Senate, or summoned to an extra session. He was an habitual reader and student of the Bible, a pious and religious man, and of the "Baptist persuasion," as he was accustomed to express it.

I have a pleasure in recalling the recollections of this wise, just, and good man, and in writing them down, not without profit, I hope, to rising generations, and at least as extending the knowledge of the kind of men to whom we are indebted for our independence and for the form of Government which they established for us. Mr. Macon was the real Cincinnatus of America, the pride and ornament of my native State, my hereditary friend through four generations, my mentor in the first seven of my Senatorial and the last seven in his Senatorial life; and a feeling of gratitude and of filial affection mingles itself with this discharge of historical duty to his memory.

Fashion at Watering Places.—A correspondent, in speaking of the ladies at Saratoga, says they "wear their shoulders bare to the lower edge of decorum."

SCHEDULE OF PREMIUMS

To be Awarded at the First Annual Fair of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society.

PARTICULAR SUBJECTS AND PREMIUMS.

[*Concluded.*]

Working Oxen.

62d. For best yoke of oxen over 4 yrs. old,	$30
63d. For 2d best yoke of oxen over 4 years old,	15
64th. For best yoke of oxen under 4 years old,	30
65th. For 2d best yoke of oxen under 4 yrs. old,	15

Fat Cattle.

66th. For best pair fat steers,	$30
67th. For best fat cow,	15
68th. For best fat heifer,	8

SHEEP.

Fine Wools and Middle Wools.

1st. For best buck—fine wool,	$20
2d. For 2d " "	10
3d. For 3d " "	5
4th. For best pen of ewes, not less than three—fine wool,	20
5th. For 2d best pen of ewes, not less than three—fine wool,	10
6th. For 3d best pen of ewes, not less than three—fine wool,	5
7th. For best pen of ewe lambs, not less than four—fine wool,	5
8th. For best pen of buck lambs, not less than four—fine wool,	5
9th. For best buck—middle wool,	20
10th. For 2d " " "	10
11th. For 3d " " "	5
12th. For best pen of ewe lambs, not less than four—middle wool,	5
13th. For best pen of buck lambs, not less than four—middle wool,	5

Long Wools and Natives.

14th. For best buck—long wool,	20
15th. For 2d " "	10
16th. For 3d " "	5
17th. For best pen of ewes, not less than four—long wool,	20
18th. For 2d best pen of ewes, not less than four—long wool,	10
19th. For 3d best pen of ewes, not less than four—long wool,	5
20th. For best pen of ewe lambs, not less than four—long wool,	5
21st. For best pen of buck lambs, not less than four—long wool,	5

Natives or Mixed Blood.

22d. For best buck,	20
23d. For 2d best buck,	10
24th. For 3d best buck,	5
25th. For best pen of ewes, not less than 4,	20
26th. For 2d best pen of ewes, not less than four,	10
27th. For 3d best pen of ewes, not less than four,	5
28th. For best pen of ewe lambs, not less than four,	5
29th. For best pen of buck lambs, not less than four,	5

Imported Sheep.

30th. For best imported buck of any description,	20
31st. For best imported ewe of any description,	20
32d. For 2d best imported buck of any description,	10
33d. For 2d best imported ewe of any description,	10
34th. For 3d best imported buck of any description,	5
35th. For 3d best imported ewe of any description,	5

Swine—Large Breed.

1st. For best boar over 2 years old,	20
2d. For 2d " " "	10
3d. For best boar 1 year old,	15
4th. For 2d " " "	8
5th. For best boar six months and under 1 year old,	15
6th. For 2d best boar six months and under 1 year,	8
7th. For best breeding sow over 2 yrs. old,	20
8th. For 2d best breeding sow over 2 yrs. old,	10
9th. For best sow, not less than 6 months and under 18 months old,	15
10th. For 2d best sow, not less than six months and under 18 months old,	8
11th. For best lot of pigs, not less than two and under five months old,	20
12th. For 2d best lot of pigs, not less than two and under five months old,	10

The large breed includes the Chester, Berkshire, Russia, Bedford, Woburn, Grazier, Duchess county and their grades.

Small Breed.

13th. For best boar over 2 years old,	$15
14th. For 2d " " "	8
15th. For best boar over 1 year old,	15
16th. For 2d " " "	8
17th. For best boar over 6 months old,	15
18th. For 2d " " "	8
19th. For best breeding sow over 2 yrs. old,	15
20th. For 2d " " "	8
21st. For best sow not less than 6 nor more than 18 months old,	15
22d. For 2d best sow not less than 6, nor more than 18 months old,	8
23d. For best lot of pigs not less than 2 and under 5 months old,	15
24th. For 2d best lot of pigs, not less than 2 and under 5 months old,	8

The small breed includes Neapolitan, Suffolk, Chinese and their grades.

PREMIUM ANIMALS.

1st. For the best bull of any breed on exhibition,	$40
2d. For the best cow of any breed on exhibition,	40
3d. For best stallion of any breed on exhibition,	40
4th. For best brood mare of any breed on exhibition,	40
5th. For best buck of any breed on exhibition,	20
6th. For best ewe of any breed on exhibition,	20
7th. For best boar of any breed on exhibition,	20
8th. For best breeding sow of any breed on exhibition,	20
9th. For best pen of fat hogs, not less than twenty,	30
10th. For best pen of fat hogs, not less than ten,	20
11th. For best pen of fat hogs, not less than five,	10

POULTRY—CHICKENS.

1st. For best pair of white Shanghaes,	2
2d. For best pair Cochin China,	2
3d. For best pair red Shanghaes,	2
4th. For best pair yellow "	2
5th. For best pair Imperial China,	2
6th. For best pair white Dorkings,	2
7th. For best pair red Chittagong,	2
8th. For best pair gray "	2
9th. For best pair black Poland,	2
10th. For best pair white "	2
11th. For best pair Silver Pheasant,	2
12th. For best pair Golden "	2
13th. For best pair Spangled Hamburg,	2
14th. For best pair white or red Game,	2
15th. For best pair Brama Pootra,	2
16th. For best pair N. C. Game,	2
17th. For best pair black Spanish,	2
18th. For best pair Indian Mountain,	2
19th. For best pair Wild Indian Game,	2
20th. For best pair Sumatra Game,	2
21st. For best pair Ostrich,	2
22d. For best pair Bolton Greys,	2
23d. For best pair SeaBright Bantams,	2
24th. For best pair Java Bantams,	2
25th. For best pair Great Malay,	2
26th. For best pair Jersey Blues,	2
27th. For best pair common Dorkings,	2
28th. For best pair any other breed,	2

TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS, &C.

29th. For best pair common geese,	2
30th. For best pair wild geese,	2
31st. For best pair China geese,	2
32d. For best pair white Poland ducks,	2
33d. For best pair Muscovy ducks,	2
34th. For best pair common ducks,	2
35th. For best pair common turkeys,	2
36th. For best pair wild turkeys,	2
37th. For the greatest variety of poultry,	10

BRANCH VI.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

CLASS NO. 1.

Ploughs, Cultivators and Rollers.

1st. For best single horse plough,	$8
2d. For best shovel plough,	8
3d. For best cultivator,	8
4th. For best harrow,	8
5th. For best subsoil plough,	5
6th. For best gang plough,	5
7th. For best hillside plough,	5
8th. For best corn planter,	5
9th. For best roller,	10

CLASS NO. 2.

Drills and Broadcasting Machines, Wheat or Grass Rakes by Horse Power, Cradles, Carts, Wagons, Wagon Gear, Cart Gear, Ox Yokes.

1st. For the best broadcasting and drilling machine for grass or grass seed,	$30
2d. For best broadcasting machine for sowing guano,	30
3d. For best broadcasting machine for sowing lime,	30
4th. For best corn planter or drill for depositing seed at regular distances,	10
5th. For best wheat drill,	30
6th. For best horse rake,	5
7th. For best set of wagon harness,	5
8th. For best ox yoke,	4
9th. For best grain cradle,	4
10th. For best wagon for farm use,	10
11th. For best frame or body for hauling wheat in the sheaf, hay or straw,	10
12th. For best ox cart with body for hauling corn in the shucks,	8
13th. For best ox cart with body for hauling wheat in sheaf, hay or straw,	8
14th. For best horse cart,	6
15th. For best set of cart gear,	4

CLASS NO. 3.

1st. For best sweep horse power,	20
2d. For 2d " "	10
3d. For best railway horse power,	20
4th. For best threshing machine without separating and cleaning apparatus,	15
5th. For best machine for threshing, separating and cleaning grain at one operation,	20
6th. For best separator or straw carrier,	5

CLASS NO. 4.

1st. For best hay and straw cutter for horse-power,	10
2d. For best hay and straw cutter for hand power,	10
3d. For best corn sheller for horse power,	10
4th. For best grist mill for horse-power,	10
5th. For best grist mill for hand-power,	10
6th. For best saw mill for farm use by horse-power,	10
7th. For best corn and cob crusher,	8

CLASS NO. 5.

1st. For best fanning mill,	$15 00
2d. For best churn,	5 00
3d. For best hay fork,	2 50
4th. For best hay or straw knife for cutting down stacks,	2 50
5th. For best dung fork and hoe,	2 50
6th. For best briar blade,	2 50
7th. For best stump machine,	10 00
8th. For best water ram in operation,	10 00
9th. For best draining tile,	5 00
10th. For best scoop or scraper,	5 00
11th. For best hay press,	30 00

AGRICULTURAL STEAM ENGINE.

1st. For the best steam [illegible] portable, applicable to agricultural purposes generally, as a substitute for horse-power,	$100
2d. For the most extensive and valuable collection of useful machines and implements exhibited and made at any one factory, whether including subjects for other premiums or not, a premium of	25

PLOUGHING MATCH.

1st. For the best two-horse plow, as shown by work actually performed and the test of the dynamometer,	20
2d. For the best 3 or 4 horse plough, as shown by work actually performed and the test of the dynamometer,	20
3d. For the best ploughman with horses,	10
4th. For 2d " " "	5
5th. For the best ploughman with steers,	10
6th. For 2d " " "	5

WHEAT REAPER AND MOWER.

For the best wheat reaper and mower, to be tested in such manner and at such place as the Executive committee shall designate, a premium of $50

HARNESS.

1st. For the best wagon harness,	2
2d. " " " cart "	2
3d. " " " plough "	2

RIDING VEHICLES, &C.

1st. For the best 2 horse carriage,	20
2d. For 2d " "	15
3d. For the best rockaway,	15
4th. For 2d " "	10
5th. For the best top buggy,	10
6th. For 2d " "	5
7th. For the best open buggy,	10
8th. For 2d " "	5
9th. For the best sulkey,	5
10th. For best set carriage harness,	5
11th. For best set buggy "	5
12th. For best gent's saddle, bridle and martingals,	7
13th. For best ladies' saddle, bridle and martingals,	5
14th. For the best centre table,	10
15th. For the best rocking chair,	3
16th. For best suit gent's clothes,	10
17th. For the best pair boots,	5

BRANCH VII.

FRUITS AND FRUIT TREES.

1st. For the best and largest variety of apples suitable for Southern raising, each labelled,	$10
2d. For best and largest variety of pears,	8
3d. For the greatest number of choice varieties of different kinds of fruit,	10
4th. For best and largest collection of apple trees, suitable for Southern raising,	10
5th. For best pear trees,	10
6th. For best peach trees,	10
7th. For best grape vines,	5
8th. For best strawberry vines,	3
9th. For best raspberry plants,	3

VEGETABLES.

1st. For the largest and best assortment of table vegetables,
2d. For best doz. long blood beets,
3d. " " head of cabbage,
4th " " carrots,
5th " " egg plants,
6th. For best peck of onions,
7th. For best doz. parsnips,
8th. For best bushel Irish potatoes,
9th. For best bushel sweet potatoes,
10th. For three finest pumpkins,
11th. For best sample of beans,
12th. For best sample garden peas,

BRANCH VIII.

DAIRY AND HONEY.

1st. For the best specimen of fresh butter, not less than 5 lbs.
2d. For the 2d best specimen of fresh butter, not less than 5 lbs.
3d. For best firkin or tub of salted butter, not less than 6 months old,
4th. For 2d best firkin or tub of salted butter, not less than 6 months old,
5th. For best cheese, not less than 25 lbs.
6th. For best ten pounds of honey,

The honey to be taken without destroying the bees, and the kind of hive used, and management of same to be stated by competitors.—Also, the methods of making and preserving the cheese and butter to be stated.

BACON HAMS.

1st. For the best ham cured by exhibitor,
2d. For 2d " " " "

Manner of curing to be described by the competitors, and the hams exhibited to be [illegible].

FLOWERS.

1st. For the largest and choicest variety of flowers,
2d. For the 2d largest and choicest variety of flowers,
3d. For the best and greatest variety of dahlias,
4th. For the best and greatest variety of roses,
5th. For the best floral ornament,
6th. For the best and largest variety of greenhouse plants.

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

1st. For the best quilt,
2d. For the 2d best quilt,
3d. For the best counterpane,
4th. For 2d " "
5th. For best specimen of embroidery,
6th. For best specimen of worsted work,
7th. For best hearth rug,
8th. For best pair home-made blankets,
9th. For best home-made carpet,
10th. For best piece, not less than 7 yards of home-made negro shirting,
11th. For best piece, not less than 10 yards winter clothing for negroes, to be woven by hand,
12th. For best piece heavy [illegible] to be woven by hand,
13th. For 2d best piece heavy [illegible] to be woven by hand,
14th. For piece best linsey, not less than 7 yards, to be woven by hand,
15th. For piece 2d best linsey, not less than 7 yards, woven by hand,
16th. For best fine long yarn hose,
17th. For best home-made bread,
18th. For best home-made pound cake,
19th. For best home-made sponge cake,
20th. For best varieties home-made pickles,
21st. For best varieties home-made preserves,
22d. For best varieties home-made fruit [illegible],
23d. For best sample of home-made [illegible], the process of making to be described by the exhibitor.

The speech, which we published yesterday, of the first law officer of the Crown, was as [illegible] slander upon our Republican institutions as was ever uttered by the minions of arbitrary power. That the first law of the *existence* of a Republic is war, and conquest, and plunder—that robbers, when it ceases to rob it must cease to exist, is what the despots of Europe have asserted. The same thing, proclaimed from the bosom of the Federal Administration of the American Union, will gladden the hearts of the tyrants of the Old World—who will seize upon it as conclusive proof of all their denunciations of [illegible] Government.

As this is the only distinct enunciation of a leading principle of action by the new Administration, and as it is very clearly and emphatically stated, we reproduce it:

"There is a destiny to a republic. The law of its existence, as clearly and [illegible] there is a law of the existence of a human being, that he shall begin in youth, that he shall [illegible] into juvenescence, that he shall [illegible] hood, that in the plenitude of his [illegible] he shall overtop the nations around him. (Applause.) We are now the men of the [illegible] Rome. How was it with the old Romans? [illegible] conquered. She went on annexing [illegible] the law of her existence, (applause,) and so long as she proceeded in the application of that law of her existence, no earthly power could withstand her progress. (Applause.)

* * * * *

"I say that was the destiny of ancient Rome, and it is the destiny of modern Rome. There can be no pause in our progress, except [illegible] of decay. When we cease to grow we shall begin to perish. (Applause.)"

Why a state of war, of robbery and plunder, is the peculiar destiny of a Republic, we are not informed, except that the miscalled Roman Republic was composed of robbers and conquerors. The logic is as shallow as the morality is [illegible]. But we deny that the people of this country are robbers and murderers, as this high functionary of Government asserts. There may be men in this Republic, like Mr. Cushing, unrestrained by any moral considerations—and who, animated by ambition or the love of plunder, would [illegible] no means to gratify their desires; but such is not the case with the mass of the population.

Richmond Whig.

May and December Married.—At [illegible] Church of Himbleton, by Rev. John [illegible], JAMES HOBBINS, Esq., of Cladesley Corbett, after a courtship of four days, and HARRIET, youngest daughter of Wm. Chambers, of the New House, Himberton. The bridegroom was in his [illegible] seventh year, and had no time to lose; his bride, who has seen nearly sixteen summers, took pity on him, and took him off hand, "for better or for worse," after he had settled upon her the whole of his property, amounting to [illegible] a year.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Restitution.—The Washington county [illegible] says a chap in a certain village, with whom he is acquainted, having had sanded sugar sold to him, inserted in the weekly paper the following:

Notice,—I purchased of a grocer in this village a quantity of sugar, from which I obtained a pound of sand. If the rascal who cheated me will send to my address seven pounds of good sugar, (scripture measure of restitution,) I will be satisfied; if not I shall expose him.

On the following day nine seven-pound packages of sugar, were left at his residence from as many different dealers, each supposing himself the person intended.

SUPREME COURT.

This Tribunal adjourned on Friday, after a laborious session. A large number of cases were disposed of, during the Term, and the following are the closing decisions, viz:

By NASH, C. J., in State *ex rel* Williams v. Lindsay, from Currituck, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in State *ex rel* Lindsay v. Dozier, judgment for plaintiff. Also, in Bond & Willis v. Hilton, from Washington, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Sample v. Wynne, from Perquimans, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Johnson v. Chapman, in Equity, from Craven, directing decree for plaintiff. Also, in Judson, Cornwell and Cowles v. Smith, from New Hanover, affirming the judgment. Also, same plaintiffs v. Kernegay, from New-Hanover, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Den ex dem* Bailey v. Morgan & Shepard, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment.

By PEARSON, J. In Meadows v. Smith, from Onslow, affirming the judgment. Also, in Rhodes v. Chesson, from Washington, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in *den ex dem*, Johnson v. Swain, from Washington, affirming the judgment. Also, in Willard v. Perkins, from Beaufort, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Everitt v. Smith, from Hyde, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Bridges v. Moye, in equity from Edgecombe, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Dupree v. Dupree, in equity from Pitt, dismissing the bill. Also, in *den ex dem* Hardy & Brothers v. Simpson, from Chowan, affirming the judgment.

By BATTLE J., In Shoffner v. Fogleman, from Alamance, affirming the order appealed from. Also, in Cobb v. Hines, from Duplin, reversing the judgment, and directing judgment of non-suit here. Also in *den ex dem* Cobb v. Hines, from Wayne, reversing the judgment, and directing a nonsuit to be entered here. Also, in Forbes v. Hunter, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment. Also, in the matter of the Heirs and Legatees of S. Williams, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment. Also, in Griffin v. Williams, from Camden, affirming the judgment. Also, in [illegible] v. Garrett, from Northampton, declaring that there is no error in the record and proceedings of the Superior Court. Also, in Runyon v. [illegible], from Beaufort, affirming the judgment. Also, in Satterthwaite v. Doughty, affirming the judgment. Also, in Sample v. Bell, from Tyrrell, affirming the judgment. Also, in Boyd v. Gaylord, in equity, from Beaufort, reversing the decree and dismissing the Bill.

In the language of Gen. Scott "we are on the eve of a war" for members to represent this State in Congress. On Thursday week the battle is to be fought. We agree with our cotemporary over the way that the struggle now going on, presents some singular features. It shows in a strong light the iron force of party organization. A despotism as unflinching in the execution of its decrees as the blood-stained Inquisition of Spain. In one or two of the Districts, independent Democrats, believing that North Carolina is of right entitled in common with the other States, to her share in the Public Lands, have announced their determination to endeavor to perpetuate this right. They are forthwith denounced as disorganizers, abused, read out of the party, and unworthy motives assigned or insinuated against them. The party press assail them, until [illegible] general principles and are careless of the result, terminate as it may, are surprised at the virulence and animosity, with which one portion of the great, harmonious Democratic party assails another. We are surprised and amused at the coolness with which the consistent Democratic party adopts this or that course in accordance with the wishes of the leaders, regardless of old precedents and principles. In one District—Convention is the test of orthodoxy. In another it is manifestly wrong. Thus we see Mr. Ruffin declared in the 2d District the regular Candidate, because he was nominated by a Convention. But in the 3d and 4th Districts Conventions are heretical. The Standard opposes Venable, because he (Venable) dared to announce himself as a Candidate immediately on his return from Congress; but it has not a word to say against Mr. Ashe, who announced himself on his return from Washington.

Again we hear it urged by partisan prints that the Land Question is anti-Democratic, being in conflict with the Platform of the party, when we know that distinguished Democrats have sustained it in and out of the Congress of the United States, and that even the Cabinet is divided on the question. Were it not for intimate knowledge of the vast amount of *India rubber* used by Loco Foco friends in the construction of their platforms and principles, we should be somewhat surprised at the strange inconsistencies they have exhibited during the present contest; but as it is, they serve to provoke a smile.

We are somewhat amused, too, at the evident bidding for Whig votes for Mr. Ashe, made by the Journal in one or two late numbers. We do not enlarge upon this, our purpose being accomplished.

On the whole, we acknowledge no particular interest in the election, so far as this District is concerned. Steeped in Loco Focracy, as this District is, it matters but little to the Whigs whether William or Walter triumphs—seeing that the dark, bitter, contracted, pestiferous waters of Loco Focoism will, in either event, submerge and keep floundering over our heads.

Wilmington Herald.

Public Spirit in Savannah, and its Results.—From official statements recently published we glean the following interesting statistics, showing what has been done by the city of Savannah in the way of public improvements during the last few years, and the effects produced thereby on its present condition:

"That city has subscribed and paid to the various railroad companies in the State of Georgia $3,770,000, endorsed the bonds of another company to the amount of $75,000, and has also recently subscribed $1,000,000 to the Savannah and Pensacola railroad, making an aggregate for railroads alone of $4,845,000. Besides this, she has contributed $450,000 for steam-ships, $100,000 for a canal, $100,000 for gas-works, $250,000 for water-works, and very recently $160,000 for the improvement of her harbor, making an the aggregate for public improvements of $5,905,000. This for a city of only twenty thousand inhabitants speaks loudly for their public spirit, the effects of which are as follows: When the Central Railroad was commenced the population of Savannah was but about seven thousand; it is now twenty thousand. In the years 1841 and 1842 she shipped 870 bales of cotton, 45,000 casks of rice, and 22,600,000 feet of lumber. During the years 1851 and 1852 she shipped 167,000 bales of cotton, 75,000 casks of rice, and 43,000,000 feet of lumber. She has a continuous railroad connection with the Tennessee line, a distance of five hundred miles, to which two hundred miles more will be added on the completion of the Nashville and Chattanooga road. A connexion with Knoxville, Tennessee, as also with Memphis, will soon be effected, and another with the Mexican gulf, by the Brunswick road, when she will be the terminus of over two thousand miles of railroad."

Phila. Gaz.

Hon. Edward Stanly arrived at San Francisco, California, on the 1st of June.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 25, 1853.

THE MAILS.—We are indebted to the active and intelligent Postmaster at Raleigh, William White, Esq. for the agreeable information that there is a prospect of a settlement, in a few days, of the difficulty between the Post Office Department and the Raleigh and Gaston Road, by which we will receive our mail matter in this place better than ever heretofore. We shall rejoice to hear of the consummation of the arrangement.

A MAIL ROBBERY DETECTED.—On Friday last, a young man named Wm. Tinnin was arrested in this place and committed to jail, on a charge of robbing the mail. The circumstance which led to his arrest was, that he offered to pass a check on the Greensborough Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear on the Branch here, for $203 10, without the endorsement of the payees here, and when he could not succeed in that, he presented it to those payees for their endorsement. It was at once identified as a check which had been remitted from Graham in Alamance county, on the 30th of May last, and not before heard of. It appeared on the examination of Tinnin, that he is Clerk to John Bain, Postmaster at Green Springs, 4 miles West of Hillsborough, and that he sometimes opens the mail and sometimes Bain opens it. His commitment followed of course.

This is probably a most important discovery, as the robberies of the mail between Greensborough and Raleigh have been very numerous for the last few months.

FAYETTEVILLE AND CENTRE PLANK ROAD.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Company will be held in this Town on the 11th of August next. We trust that there will be a full meeting of all those interested in the early completion of this important improvement.

The last Legislature passed the following Act amending the Charter of this Company, which renders the attendance of those interested more than usually important:

An Act to amend an Act passed by the General Assembly at the Session of 1850-'51, entitled "An Act to incorporate "The Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company."

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the stockholders in the company aforesaid, at any general meeting which may be held, shall have full authority to change the terminus of their road from Centre, and to make the same at such other place in the county of Stanly as they may deem necessary.

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.—From the report of the President and Directors we learn, that the first division of the road, under contract to Messrs. Jno. C. McRae & Co., will be finished by the 1st of April next. That the grading and other necessary work on the other three divisions are rapidly progressing and will be finished within the time limited; but that the delay in the receipt of the iron in consequence of the impossibility of procuring its shipment from England, will delay the completion of those branches of the road.—The force employed upon the road, July 1st, 1853, is stated to be 1158 men, 358 boys, 511 carts, 85 wheelbarrows, 58 wagons, 732 mules and horses, 29 oxen, 16 track layers. On the 1st division, there is a Principal Assistant and two Assistant Engineers, at an aggregate cost per annum of $4,020. On the second division, a Principal Assistant and four Assistant Engineers, at an aggregate cost of $5,740. On the third division, there is no Principal Assistant, but the duties have been discharged by the principals of the other divisions since the 1st August 1852. There are three Assistant Engineers—aggregate cost per annum $3,504. On the fourth division, Principal Assistant and four Assistant Engineers, at an aggregate of $5,504.

The Officers are: John M. Morehead, President, with a salary of $2,500; Cyrus P. Mendenhall, Secretary and Treasurer, with a salary of $1,250; Walter Gwynn, Chief Engineer, with a salary of $3,000.

"R." in our next.

MR. GUTHRIE ON THE TREASURY.—The Secretary of the Treasury, in a speech at Philadelphia, a few days ago rather upset the favorite Locofoco argument against the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands. He said that the Treasury was very flourishing and that he thought the excess of money might be very judiciously disposed of in building a railroad to the Pacific.

Now, we should like to have the Wilmington Journal's views upon Mr. Guthrie's speech. That paper has constantly declared that if the proceeds of the lands were distributed among the States no benefit to the States would accrue, because additional taxation must be resorted to to supply the deficiency. It has constantly spoken of distribution as a Whig Humbug, unwise and unconstitutional. How much less so is Mr. Guthrie's scheme? If it be constitutional and proper for Locofoco Administrations to appropriate millions to build a railroad—to appropriate millions of acres of land for the benefit of Western States—is it any less constitutional and proper to demand for North Carolina *her* share in the public property? If a deficiency *is* to be created in the Treasury causing North Carolina to bear additional taxation, is not it right that North Carolina should have a share in the distribution causing that deficiency?

We do not wish to be understood as at all opposed to the building of the Pacific Rail Road. We only desire to have an explanation of the conflicting views of Democracy *here* and at *Washington*.

FRIGHTENED.—The Wilmington Journal is calling the Whigs of the District to Mr. Ashe's rescue, and makes out that gentleman to be a strong friend of internal improvements! We suspect the clique has been somewhat damaged by Mr. Leak.

Of course the *Carolinian* will denounce Mr. Ashe as a Whig, as Whig votes are asked for him by his friends on the ground of his advocacy of Whig doctrine.

ANOTHER STAMPEDE!—The Washington Union is delighted at the passage by the "Democratic Republican State Committee of New York" of sundry resolutions approving of the Baltimore Platform and the President's Inaugural Address. But the Union, a *Southern* Locofoco print only tells the half of the story—the Albany Argus, a *Northern* newspaper and the leading journal of the N. Y. National Democracy tells the other half, which the Union did not find it convenient or profitable to circulate in this section. The Argus says:

"We publish to-day the official account of the proceedings of the Democratic State Committee, held in New York city, pursuant to notice, on Friday last.

"Our telegraphic despatch, published on Saturday, will have prepared our readers for the leading incidents of the meeting; the organization of the committee for the first time since its establishment by the State Convention; the adoption of resolutions cordially approving of the principles and doctrines laid down in the Baltimore Platform and repromulgated in the President's Inaugural; the approval of the proposed constitutional amendments; the calling of a State Convention; and the secession of the only Freesoil or Barnburner members of the committee in attendance.

"It will be seen that because the State Committee preferred to promulgate as its own the doctrines and principles of the National Democracy as proclaimed at Baltimore and reiterated in the inaugural, and to do this in the identical language of the inaugural, as embodied in the series of resolutions introduced by Mr. D. B. Taylor in the Assembly and adopted by that body, the Freesoil members of the committee, following the lead of the Freesoil members of the House, when brought to the test of a vote on them, *shrank from the ordeal and left the room* in which the committees were assembled! The scene was a repetition, though on a smaller scale, of the 'stampede of the Buffaloes' in the Assembly, led off by the Speaker, a short time before; and adds, if possible, significance and importance to that memorable 'show of heels,' instead of hands, on the cardinal points of faith and practice with which the Democracy of the Union and the Democratic Administration stand identified before the country.

"The facts, connected or otherwise, are eminently suggestive. They speak for themselves of the alienage, now as heretofore, of the Freesoil faction in this State from all affinity with the common brotherhood of the National Democracy, and form an instructive lesson for the study of political doctors and teachers, here and elsewhere."

These are men vouched for by North Carolina Locofocos in the late campaign as repentant sinners. These, the followers of Van Buren, who had given up free soil heresies and returned to party allegiance and love of the Union. These are the men whom President Pierce *appoints to office*. And these are the men, who are denounced at home as abolitionists, and defended by Southern secession Democrats as true to the Union. Well, it is natural; the offices are divided between them, and "a fellow feeling makes them wondrous kind."

THE HON. WILLIAM J. BROWN.—We find in the Richmond Times the following article copied from a Democratic paper in Indiana detailing some of the recent operations of this free-soil friend of the President's. Mr. Brown's "repentance in sackcloth and ashes," spoken of by the Norfolk News, seems to sit lightly upon him:

THE MEDITATED NEGRO RESCUE.

"When William J. Brown ran for the Speakership of the House of Representatives—came within one vote of it, and was then detected in a free-soil intrigue and discarded by the Democratic members of the House, we imagined that he had received a lesson severe enough to last him all the days of his life. But the Bourbons are not the only race of men, whose misfortunes seem to make no impression upon them. Scarcely is that notorious act of double-dealing and hypocrisy forgotten by one out of a thousand, before we find the 'defunct,' or rather this would-be Speaker, guilty of conduct far more flagitious than the intrigue. We see him acting spokesman—no Speaker—for a small body of abolitionists in the capital of Indiana, if not aiding and abetting in their designs to rescue an alleged fugitive from justice, unless his alleged master would consent to sell him for such a price as they might dictate! "I tell you," said this spokesman to the counsel for the plaintiff, "that your client must sell the negro, if proven to be his slave, for a fair price, or there will be a rescue!" Here there is not only a connivance with the abolitionists in their plans to rob the master of his property, and to throw a firebrand into the midst of a peaceable community, manifested, but there is a blow menaced against both the fugitive law of Congress and the law of Indiana against the admission and succor of blacks in this State. Let but one successful rescue take place within the borders of our State—let it go abroad into Kentucky and Missouri, that runaway negroes will here find a shelter and protection—let it be understood that they will here find men high in public station, under both the State and National Governments, who stand ready to force their masters to sell them for any price which they may dictate, and how long will it be before Indiana is turned into a rendezvous for thousands of indolent, good-for-nothing blacks? How long will it be before they will prowl around the stores in our towns at night, and commit depredations upon the property of our unsuspecting citizens? How long will it be before the barn-yards and hen-coops of our farmers will suffer in common with the stores of our merchants? Have not all places, which have been the resort of runaway negroes, been exposed to such evils? And yet the editor of the State Sentinel, with a full knowledge of the law of Indiana, as well as the fugitive law of Congress before him, would hasten such a condition of things in this State, by conniving at the rescue of the negro Freeman by the abolitionists of Indianapolis! What right had he to say that the master "must" sell the negro at any price? Suppose the master did not wish to sell him, and should ask a high price to get clear of the importunities of Mr. Wm. J. Brown or his abolition associates on that occasion, why should he be compelled to sell him, any more than a good horse which he did not wish to part with? The laws protected his rights in one case as much as in the other; and if Mr. Brown had been a law abiding citizen, he would have proceeded to Court, or the Police Office, and made known all the circumstances with which he was acquainted, in regard to this meditated negro rescue. If there were men in Indianapolis disposed to commit treason, Mr. Brown, if not implicated should have exposed them. It was due to the majesty of the law. It was due to the honor of the State."

L. L. D's.—At the Commencement of Cambridge (Mass.) College the honorary degree of L. L. D. was conferred upon Earls Elgin and Ellesmere, English Commissioners to the World's Fair at New York.

A BRIGHT IDEA.—We learn from the Washington (N. C.) Whig, that in a discussion in Edgecombe, Col. Ruffin the Locofoco candidate for Congress in that District avowed himself opposed to the River and Harbor improvements (by the General Government) of which his constituents stand greatly in need, and recommended them to *try schools of shovel-nosed sharks* if they wanted obstructions removed! The people of the District should keep the Colonel at home to superintend the operation.

The Whig imagines the Colonel presenting a petition from his Constituents to the House. He says:

"Mr. Speaker, I present a petition from my constituents for an appropriation for River and Harbor improvements in my district. But, sir, I want it distinctly understood that I am opposed to the petition. In my opinion *shovel-nosed sharks* are the proper remedy for such grievances, and I told my constituents so from the stump, and am surprised that they have sent this petition to me."

The petition (says the Whig) would go to the committee on Rivers and Harbors. After such a speech can any one doubt what would be the fate of the petition in committee? Would they be likely to report in its favor, or if they did, would the appropriation be likely to pass the House in the teeth of the opposition of the representative of the people asking for the appropriation?

There is not in the Union a Congressional district which requires more of the fostering care of the government in regard to River and Harbor improvements, than this. Look at the extent of sea coast, of its sounds and rivers! In the improvement of these navigable waters every man in the district is directly interested—the people of Edgecombe and Wayne, as well as those of Hyde and Carteret, because these waters have to be used by them all to get their produce to market, and any expense which is incurred by the lack of improvements has to come directly out of their pockets.

The policy of River and Harbor improvements has been the policy of the government ever since its foundation. During the last Congress, overwhelmingly Democratic, a River and Harbor bill passed both Houses. Yet North Carolina, which needs these improvements more than any other State, persists in sending Democrats to Congress who think that *shovel-nosed sharks* are the things to improve *her* harbors and rivers, whilst other States are getting money from the government to improve theirs with!

POOR OLD VIRGINIA.—The Democracy of Virginia are beginning to grumble. They find that in General Pierce they have caught a Tartar. It was their boast that *they* created him, that *they* discovered his merits, and caused his nomination and election to the Presidency. They lost their labor. For not only has the President declined to acknowledge the merits of untold numbers of ardent Virginians desiring to serve their country for a consideration, but he has ruthlessly trampled upon one of their favorite abstractions. His administration is committed in favor of building the Pacific Rail Road, which clashes with Virginia Locofoco ideas of the Constitution, and which is regarded by Virginia Locofocos as a gigantic scheme of public plunder, vitally affecting the liberties of the country and in some way unknown endangering the resolutions of '98 and '99.

At the last session of Congress, Senators Mason and Hunter denounced the Pacific Rail Road scheme as a flagrant infraction of the Constitution and as dangerous to the liberties of the country and the rights of the States. Mr. Mason denounced it as full of all sorts of evil and wound up by declaring that it was quite as bad as the Alien and Sedition Laws of old John Adams. The Virginia Locofoco Press took up the cry, lauded their Senators to the skies, and boasted that when "Frank Pierce," *their* man, was seated in the Presidential Chair, a 'strict construction' of the Constitution would give the death-blow to all such nefarious schemes.

Poor old Virginia! Her last hope is broken—strict construction gone—offices gone—all gone!

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Europa at Halifax on the 20th inst. brings the following items of news with regard to the Turkish difficulties.

There are plenty of rumors in regard to the aspect and probable solution of the Eastern question, but nothing that can be relied upon as authentic.

St. Petersburgh letters of June 20th say that exchange and stocks were unaltered, and the impression prevailed that peace would be maintained.

The passage of the Pruth by the Russians on the 2d of July and the occupation of Jassy is confirmed by later and authentic advices. Gen. Luders is to occupy Wallachia and Gen. Damburg, Moldavia. The Russian reserve at Moscow was about to march to Bessarabia.

Among the Russian troops on the frontier are Calmuck Tartars and other tribes of the interior of Asia, indicating that the Emperor has been for a long time preparing for this contest.

Advices from Constantinople are to June 23d. It was rumored that Mozroff was to be sent to Constantinople to re-open negotiations. The masses in Turkey are anxious for war, and warlike preparations are incessant under the direction of French and English officers. Selim Pacha has gone on a mission to Schamyl, the Circassian chief, to secure his alliance.

Commodore Stringham, of the U. S. frigate Cumberland, had an interview with the Sultan and assured him he had the sympathy of the American people.

It was rumored that if France and England did not regard the occupation of the Principalities by Russia as an act of war, Turkey would not oppose their occupation, and negotiations would be resumed.

Fair and middling grades of Cotton slightly improved at Liverpool—lower grades not so firm. Sales of the week 55,750 bales, of which speculators took 3,500 and exporters 12,000 bales. The quotations were—fair Orleans, 6¾d.; middling, 6⅛d; fair Mobile 6½d.; fair upland, 6⅝d.; middling upland and Mobile, 6d.

"CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES."—A writer in an Eastern paper referring to the terrible outcry against Gen. Scott, because it was *supposed* that he *might* appoint freesoilers to office says truly:

"If Gen. Scott had been elected, and he had bestowed one tithe of the patronage upon Fillibusters, Free Soilers, Abolitionists and Secessionists, that Gen. Pierce has, we at this time, would have been in a state of civil commotion. The people of the South standing by their arms, and Castle Garden would be filled nightly with monster mass meetings of New York Merchants and Traders, resolving at all hazards, to save the 'Union.'"

QUEER.—Southern Democrats defending the Administration and Northern Democrats denouncing it for its free soil appointments. Southern Locofoco Newspapers defending the President as a Southern Rights man, and Northern Locofocos establishing newspapers to denounce his anti-Southern course.

Is Secretary McClelland a Free-Soiler?—We suppose the citizens of Mr. McClelland's own state, ought to be pretty well informed on this point, and especially *his friends*. Here is what the Detroit Democrat, published in Mr. McClelland's Congressional district, said on the occasion of a recent visit from the Secretary of the Interior; as follows: "Mr. McClelland is very cordially received by our citizens of all parties; and he deserves to be. He is a high-minded, honorable gentleman, a faithful public officer, and a good citizen in all relations; and he has no sympathy for the pro-slavery hunkerism of Gen. Cass and "The Organ." He is "endured" by them because they dare not throw him overboard, and for nothing else."

☞ Rev. JAMES McDANIEL, President of the Baptist State Convention of this State, gives notice that the next session of that body will commence in Newbern, on the 13th of October 1853.

Spirit of the Age.

Legal Perspicuity.—In "Maddock's Chancery Practice," vol. 1, p. 125, occurs the following specimen of legal perspicuity: "When a person is bound to *do* a thing, and he *does* what may enable him to *do* the thing, he is supposed in equity to *do* it with the view of *doing* what he is bound *to do*."—*London Atlas.*

An Old Soldier.—Mr. William Hall, of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, now in his 104th year, it is stated, is still able to ride from his home to Washington, Pa., a distance of 28 miles, twice a year, to draw his pension as a revolutionary soldier.

DIED,

In this county, on the 30th May last, Mr. GEORGE McDUFFIE, Sr., aged 85 years.

In Richmond county, on the 14th ultimo, after four days' illness, ANN ELIZA, in the 3d year of her age; and on the 20th, JOSEPH L., in the 5th year of his age, children of Mr. Isaac McCaskill.

At Montpelier, Richmond county, on the 9th inst., ROBERT, infant son of John and Effie Gilchrist, aged nine months and twenty days.

"Life is a span, a fleeting hour,
How soon the vapor flies!
Man is a tender, transient flower,
That e'en in blooming dies."—[Com.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—July 25.

BACON—	10 a	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba	25 a 26
CANDLES—F.F.	16 a 17	New Orleans,	37½ a 40
Adamantine	30 a 35	NAILS—	6 a
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	80 a
COFFEE—Rio,	10½ a 11	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	11½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	9 a 10	Liv'p, (sack)	1 50 a 1 60
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a
strictly prime,	11 a	SEED—	
Prime,	10¾ a	Flaxseed,	1 00 a
Fair,	10 a 10½	Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
COTTON BAGGING—		SHOT—	
Gunny,	14 a 16	Com. pr. bag,	2 00 a
Dundee,	13 a 15	Buck,	2 25 a
[illegible]	10 a 12	SPIRITS—	
COTTON YARNS—		Peach Brandy,	a
No. 5 to 10,	17	Apple "	45 a 50
DOMESTIC GOODS—		N. C. Whiskey,	40 a
Bro. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	Northern "	a
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	N. E. Rum,	40 a
FEATHERS—	35 a 37	Jamaica Rum,	$2 a 2 50
FLOUR—		Fr. Brandy,	$2 a 3 00
Superfine,	5 25 a	American Gin,	30 a 40
Fine,	5 00 a	Holland Gin,	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched,	4 75 a	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf,	10 a 11
Corn,	75 a 85	Crushed,	9½ a 10½
Wheat,	75 a 80	St. Croix,	9 a
Oats,	a	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Peas,	75 a 80	New Orleans,	6 a 8
Rye,	a	TALLOW—	7 a 8
HIDES—Dry,	7 a 8	TOBACCO—	
Green,	3 a	Leaf,	none.
IRON—		Manufactured,	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	5 a	WHITE LEAD—	$2¼ a 3 00
Ditto, wide,	6 a	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	4 a	8 x 10,	2¼ a 2½
LARD—	10 a 11	10 x 12,	2½ a
LEAD—	8½ a 9	WOOL—	27 a 28

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Receipts large, market dull.
Corn—We again reduce our quotations.
Flour—Market unsettled.
Spirits Turpentine 32 to 33.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip Turpentine 2 60, Virgin 2 75, Hard 1 40. Spirits 31 to 35. Common Rosin 1 05. Bacon—hog round 10 to 10½, hams 12 to 12½. Lard 13. Lumber—sales of two rafts, at 12 25 for flooring, $8 for wide boards, and $6 for scantling. Timber 9 50 to $11.

At New York, cotton market quiet. Southern Flour 5 37½ to 5 50. Corn 68 to 71. Southern Wheat 1 30.

At Charleston, cotton 10 to 11 cents. Corn 70 to 75. Total receipts, 3,192,253, against 2,982,740 last year. Increase 210,513.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

July 21—Str Evergreen, with goods for C E Leete, Beaver Creek Manf co, J M Beasley, C E Sheber, Cook & Johnson, C T Haigh & son, B Elwell, E Penry, Miss Mary Evans, E J Hale & son, S J Hinsdale, E C Hall, Francis Foulks, F Fries, F & H Fries, F Muller, Hall & Sackett, G Byhan, Hall & Bollinger, W McIntyre, J W Powers & co, Hunt & Videcton, Houston & Overby, Jones & Ashe, Jones & Barbee, Lash & Brothers, J G Lash, McDonald & Whaley, McDonald & McMasters, M & A Waldseur, Menney & Bashland, R W Northrop, Johnson, McNeill & co, M W Jessup, M J Nicholson, R M Orrell, P P Johnson, P Taylor, S T Pfohl, Pier & Brannin, R Mitchell, Rockfish co, S T Hawley & son, W T Rhodes, W Taylor, T J Robinson, J Ottarburg, Worth & Elliott.

July 22—Str Gov Graham, with boat Cumberland in tow, and goods for G W Williams & co, E Belo, S J Hinsdale, R T Long, Dr J Shaw, J Cowles, R Sterling, C W Andrews, Rankin & McLean, H L Myrover & co, Murchison, Reid & co, J C Thomas, M Greentree & co, J W Bitting, J & B G Worth, Gillis & McCauley, J H & J Martine, D Murphy, C Stauber, J Sullivan & son, M Shaw, J H Saunders, Rev G M Earnhardt, J R & J Sloan, A A McKethan, H Wright, A T Zevely, Hing & Hege, J Harman, R & A Murphy, A W Steel, J Utley, Mineral co, J W Kellar, Rev C F Deems, W M Moore, Anderson & Ingram, S Young, M N Leary & son, W L & R J Holmes, Shelly & Field, G Makepeace, Gray & Saunders, J M & J L Sowell, Freeman & Ross, J H Haughton, C F Fisher, N King, J A Boyden, E J Hale & son, G M Bingham, H Brown, J G Cairns, Marshall & Parker, E W Ogbern, J B Bawley, J J Smith, G W Johnson, Auman & Priswell, D Beard, E B Rice, W S McConnell, I Goodwin, D & W McLaurin, T K & co, J A Williams, J W M, J A S, E H Davis, J H Thompson, W Russell, Jenkins, Roberts & co, Fayetteville Bank, Hauser & Wilson, J P Smith, W McLane.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1853.

John J. Gilchrist *vs.* George McMillan.

ATTACHMENT,—Philemon Taylor and Amos Jessup summoned as Garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George McMillan, the Defendant in this case, has removed, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, It is therefore Ordered: That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said George McMillan to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in September next, and replevy and plead, or judgment absolute will be rendered against him, and the money in the hands of the Garnishees condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1853.

13-6t] J. McLAURIN, Clerk.

Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company.

THE Annual Meeting of this Company will take place in the Town Hall in Fayetteville, on the 11th day of August next.

It is desirable that all the Stock be represented in person or by proxy.

JAS. G. COOK, Pres't.
July 25, 1853. 13tm

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.

LARGE No. 3, Mackerel.
" " Herring.
Fresh Lime.
" Plaster Paris.
" Cement and Plastering Hair.

J. W. POWERS & CO.
July 22, 1853. 13-tf

NEW BOOKS.

POPULAR EDUCATOR for July. Illustrated Magazine of Art, vol. 1, bound. Sam Slick's Wise Saws and Modern Instances.

Harry Coverdale's Courtship, by the author of Frank Fairlegh. The Echoes of a Belle by Ben Shadow. Another supply of Trench on Words, Beatrice &c.

Trautwine on Excavations and Rail Road Curves, &c. Chapman's American Drawing Book, &c.

July 20, 1853. E. J. HALE & SON.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 14th June last, his negro man BEN. He is about 18 years old, rather spare made, between 5 feet 9 inches and 6 feet high, dark complexion, high forehead, good teeth, shows a good deal of white in the eyes, and rather slow in speech when spoken to. Said negro was purchased of Thomas McLamb, in the upper part of Sampson, and it is supposed he may be lurking about the neighborhood of Chas. A. Harrison. I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of said negro to me, or Twenty Dollars for his confinement in any Jail in this State so that I can get him.

NEILL WATSON.
Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C., July 23, 1853. 13-1m

TO BUILDERS.

SEALED Proposals for the Building and Finishing of a Presbyterian Church in the village of Bennettsville, S. C., will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st of September next, when the contract will be let. Payments will be made by instalments as the work progresses. We will expect the Church to be finished by the 1st of Oct'r 1854.

The Plan and Specifications for building may be seen by calling at the Store of Messrs. Townsend & Douglas.

J. BEATTY JENNINGS,
CHAS. A. THORNWELL,
NEIL McNEIL,
GEO. DUDLEY,
WM. D. JOHNSON,
Building Committee.
Bennettsville, S. C., July 22, 1853. 13*4t

WORLD'S FAIR.
Crystal Palace.

PERSONS visiting New York or travelling through North Carolina, should prepare themselves by calling at M. A. BAKER'S, Sign of the Big Gun, opposite the Post Office, where they will find a large assortment of double and single-barrel Shot Guns, Rifles and Pistols, of all qualities; Colt's Repeating, Allen's Revolving, Wesson's Repeater and self-priming Pistols.

Powder Flasks, Shot and Game Bags, Percussion Caps of French and English make; also a large assortment of Gaming fixtures, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

REPAIRING of every thing in the Gunsmith line will be done at short notice, in the best manner, and for a small charge.

Rifles of all kinds constantly on hand and manufactured to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 900 yards. Persons wishing to purchase any of the above-named articles, will do well to give me a trial.

M. A. BAKER,
Sign of the Wooden Gun,
Hay street, opposite the Post Office.
July 21, 1853. 12tf

CARD.
JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,
Factors,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Spirits, Rosin, Turpentine, Timber, Lumber, and other Produce.

July 21, 1853. 12-2m

☞ WE are authorized to announce RONALD McMILLAN as a candidate, at the ensuing election in August, for the office of County Court Clerk of Cumberland. He also pledges himself, if elected, to discharge the duties of the office faithfully, and to the best of his ability.

June 28. 8-5t

☞ WE are authorized to announce Col. JOHN McLAURIN as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Cumberland County, at the next Election.

June 4, 1853. 200-te

☞ WE are authorized to announce BENJAMIN F. SHAW as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Cumberland, at the Election in August next.

June 6, 1853. 200-te

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.

WE ARE authorised to announce JAMES W. STRANGE, Esq. as a Candidate for the Office of Clerk of the SUPERIOR COURT of Cumberland County, at the Election in August next.

March 28, 1853. 81-te

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.

☞ We are authorised to announce JESSE T. WARDEN as a Candidate for the Office of CLERK of the SUPERIOR COURT of Cumberland County, at the next Election.

March 28, 1853. 81-te

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.

WE are authorized to announce PETER PATTERSON as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, at the election in August next.

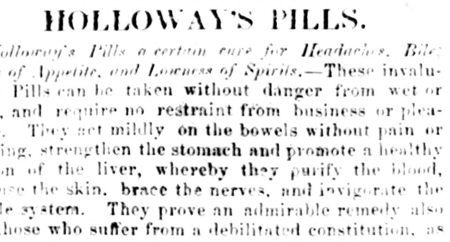
June 1853. 2te

CALL AND SETTLE.

THE Subscribers respectfully request all indebted to them, and all to whom they are indebted, to call and settle accounts during the present month.

July 1, 1853. E. J. HALE & SON.

The Road to Health.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Holloway's Pills a certain cure for Headaches, Bile, Loss of Appetite, and Lowness of Spirits.—These invaluable Pills can be taken without danger from wet or cold, and require no restraint from business or pleasure. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, strengthen the stomach and promote a healthy action of the liver, whereby they purify the blood, cleanse the skin, brace the nerves, and invigorate the whole system. They prove an admirable remedy also for those who suffer from a debilitated constitution, as they create an appetite, correct indigestion, remove bile, giddiness, nervous or sick headaches, and palpitation of the heart.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each, wholesale, by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs A. B. & D. SANDS, New York; and Mr. J. HORSEY, 84 Maiden Lane, New York.

There is very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale by S. B. & T. A. EVANS, Wilmington, N. C.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

BACON.

North Carolina Bacon for sale.
J. & T. WADDILL.
July 10, 1853. 9tf

CORN AND HAY.

500 BUSHELS CORN.
50 bales HAY.
For sale by
J. S. BANKS.

July 18, 1853. 11-2w

At Reduced Prices.

Rifles, Shot-Guns, Pistols, &c.

EDWARD K. TRYON,

131 No. 2nd St., PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURER and Importer of Rifles, Shot-Guns, Pistols, Flasks, Shot Pouches, Rifle Locks, Barrels, and materials for Gun Makers' use.

Dealers will find it to their interest to examine qualities and prices of my goods before purchasing elsewhere.

July, 1853. 11*16t

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE Annual course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on the first MONDAY in November next.

Anatomy—Prof. J. E. HOLBROOK, M. D.
Surgery—Prof. E. GEDDINGS, M. D.
Institutes and Practice—Prof. J. HENRY DICKSON, M. D.
Physiology—Prof. JAMES MOULTRIE, M. D.
Materia Medica—Prof. HENRY R. FROST, M. D.
Obstetrics—Prof. THOMAS G. PRIOLEAU, M. D.
Chemistry—Prof. C. U. SHEPARD, M. D.
Comparative Anatomy—*Prof. L. AGASSIZ, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy—FRANCIS T. MILES, M. D.
Prosector to the Professor of Surgery—J. F. M. GEDDINGS, M. D.

CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.

Dr. J. CAIN, M. D., Physician to the Marine Hospital and Clinical Instructor, lectures twice a week on the Diseases of that Institution.

J. FORD PRIOLEAU, M. D., Physician to the Hospital of the Alms House, at which lectures are delivered twice a week on diseases, the Diagnosis discriminated, and the student indoctrinated in their treatment.

Demonstrative instruction in Medicine and Surgery, at the College Hospital, by the Professors of the Medical College.

*At a special meeting of the Trustees and Faculty of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, held on the 3d of January, 1852, Dr. L. Agassiz was unanimously elected Professor of Comparative Anatomy, with the distinct understanding that the collegiate expenses of the student are not to be increased by this addition to the course.

HENRY R. FROST, Dean.

July 1. 11-6t*

WOOL CARDING.

WE HAVE erected the machinery at Blount's Creek Factory, and are prepared to Card Wool on the usual terms, on toll or otherwise. Apply at the Factory, or to GEO. McNEILL.

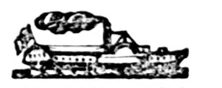
July 14, 1853. 10-1w

BLASTING POWDER.

100 KEGS, best quality, just received and for sale low, on manufacturers' account, by DeROSSET & BROWN.

July 11. 10-1m

P. S. Any quantity of the above, or other description of Dupont's Powder, can be furnished in this place, at short notice, and on the most favorable terms. Apply as above.



THE Steamer Fanny Lutterloh is running as follows:

Leave Fayetteville Monday and Thursday at 5 o'clock, and Wilmington Tuesday and Friday at 12 o'clock.—Passage $4.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

July 18, 1853. 11-2m

June 15, 1853.

TURNIP SEED.

"EARLY Flat Dutch," "Large English Norfolk," "Strap-leaved Early Red top Flat," "Purple top Ruta Baga," "Long Tankard." Received to-day, and for sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

P. S. The above seed were selected and put up expressly for my sale, and are warranted fresh and genuine. S. J. H.

July 18, 1853. 11-1m

FOR SALE.

A COMFORTABLE dwelling house, with all necessary out-houses, in good repair, together with ten acres of land. The above named land is adjoining the Southern limits of town. A bargain may be had by applying soon to the subscriber.

WILLIAM P. MALLETT.

July 11, 1853. 10-tf

To Distillers & Shippers of Turpentine.

THE undersigned having completed his large and commodious Warehouse, situated on the River bank, at Lower Fayetteville, is now prepared to receive Spirits Turpentine on Storage. He expects to devote his sole attention to the business, and those who store their Spirits with him, may depend upon his being in the Warehouse every day so as to detect any leakages that may occur. Having a good Cooper always in the Warehouse, he will be able to make it an object to those who engage in the manufacture as well as to shippers to patronise him. All Spirits received in good order, will be kept so free of charge. Moderate charge made for such as is received in bad condition.

Merchants buying the article will save much trouble and expense by sending it directly to the Warehouse for inspection.

The subscriber being in no wise interested or concerned in any of the Boats, will in all cases ship as directed by the owner or shipper.

ISHAM BLAKE.

June 25, 1853. 6-3m

W. H. McKAY,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer,

General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

South Water street, 6 doors below Market,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce. Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

References:

John D. Starr, Esq., Pres't of the Bank of Fayetteville, Wm. G. Broadfoot, Cash'r, do, Elijah Fuller, Esq., Messrs. Cook & Taylor, " Cook & Johnson,	Fayetteville.

L. C. Hubbard & Co., Clinton, Sampson county.
Thomas J. Morisey, Esq., Lumberton, Robeson.
J. B. Brown, Esq., Westbrooks, Bladen.

Oct. 8, 1852. 33Ypd

50,000 lbs. of Rags Wanted.

I WILL pay 3½ cts. per pound cash for all clean cotton and linen RAGS, delivered to J. D. Williams, in Fayetteville. I am nearly ready to put in operation a Paper Mill in this neighborhood, and am desirous of getting my rags in this market. My object is to pay as much for rags as I can afford, and hope that I may not be forced to distant markets for my supplies. I have arranged with Mr. Williams to receive and pay for all rags delivered to him. DAVID MURPHY.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 24, 1852. 68-tf

DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL,

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF THE FOLLOWING DISEASES, VIZ:

General Debility, Impotency, Incontinence, Loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Prostration, Irritability, and all the various train of Nervous Affections; it will also remove Depression, Excitement, a Tendency to Blush, Restlessness, Sleeplessness, Dislike of Society, Incapacity for Study or Business, Loss of Memory, Confusion, Giddiness, Blood to the Head, Melancholy, Mental Debility, Hysteria, Indecision, Wretchedness, Thoughts of Self-Destruction, Fear of Lunacy, &c. It will increase and restore Appetite, strengthen the emaciated, induce continual cheerfulness and equanimity of spirits, and prolong life.

THIS remedy having been for the above disorders most successfully used during a number of years it is now presented for the benefit of all sufferers, as a remedial agent, in which perfect reliance may be placed, for efficacy and safety. It contains neither mercury, nor any other metallic preparation whatever.

C. H. RING, Chemist and Druggist,
192 Broadway, New York.

Agent in Fayetteville, J. N. SMITH.

July 1, 1853. 7-1m

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is now organised and prepared to receive applications for Insurance, on as favorable terms as other Companies.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY LILLY.	AVON E. HALL.
H. L. MYROVER.	J. G. SHEPHERD.
THOS. S. LUTTERLOH.	WM. WARDEN.
JOHN H. COOK.	S. T. HAWLEY.
D. A. RAY.	JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
A. A. McKETHAN.	C. BENBOW.
GEO. McNEILL.	WM. McLAURIN.
NATHAN A. STEDMAN.	WM. McINTYRE.
JAMES KYLE.	

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
GEO. McNEILL, JOHN H. COOK, JAS. KYLE, } Executive Committee.

The plan of MUTUAL INSURANCE must commend itself to our community, for it can be demonstrated that we have saved within the last six years upwards of $30,000 by insurance in the North Carolina Mutual Company: that is, we should have paid to have kept the same insurance in the foreign joint stock companies that sum more than we have actually paid; and yet the North Carolina Mutual Company has received between $5000 and $6000 more from our community than it has paid out for losses here,—showing that we are favorably situated, as compared with other places in the State, for Insurance.

Our Company has gone into operation favorably, having the day we organised applications to the amount of $116,000, and the Company is now placed upon a firm footing.

Any Director, authorised Agent, or Secretary, may receive Applications, but they will not be binding until approved by the Executive Committee of the Board.

☞ GEO. W. LAWRENCE is appointed General Agent of the Company. We invite applications.

GEO. McNEILL, Pres't.

C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.

Feb'y 7, 1853. 66tf

BACON! BACON!! BACON!!!

10,000 lbs. North Carolina Bacon.
20,000 lbs. Western Sides and Shoulders.
For sale by
G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

May 12, 1853. 93tf

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned have removed to the store formerly occupied by H. Branson & Son, two doors east of their old stand.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

The Office of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Co. is kept in the above building.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent.

April 20, 1853. 88tf

FRESH CORN MEAL.

KEPT constantly on hand by
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Feb. 24. 71 tf

SMALL AND TALL:

Come One, Come All.

And get you a Gun that will carry a Ball!

THE subscriber has now on hand, and will sell cheap for cash, his large and well assorted Stock of single and double barrel SHOT GUNS, of the best make and latest patterns. Also, Colt's Patent Repeating Pistols, and Allen's Revolvers, Shot Pouches, Game Bags, Powder Flasks, Percussion Caps, &c., &c.

Rifles of all kinds constantly on hand, or manufactured to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 500 yards.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above named articles, will do well to give me a trial, and they may be sure to find the greatest Bargains ever offered in this town.

Repairing of every thing in the gun-smith's line will be done at short notice, in the best manner, and for a small charge. M. A. BAKER,

Sign of the Wooden Gun,
Hay Street, opposite the Marble Yard,
Fayetteville, N C.

August 16, 1852. 17-tf.

REMOVED.

THE Subscriber having removed to the stand formerly occupied by Messrs. Starr & Williams, on Hay Street, offers to the public a general assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, and would be pleased to see all persons in want of Goods before they purchase, as he is determined to sell for a small profit for cash, or on time to punctual customers.

J. C. POE.

May 6, 1853. 92tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27tf

ROCKFISH SHEETINGS,

BY the bale or half bale, for sale by
C. T. HAIGH & SON.

July 13, 1852. 8tf

WM. H. McRARY,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Particular attention will be paid to selling and shipping Naval Stores and Produce, and also to the Forwarding of Goods.

Merchants who consign their Goods to him can rely on their being forwarded by first boat after they are discharged from vessel.

REFERENCES:

E. Fries, E. A. Vogler & Co., Salem, N. C.
T. M. Young, Mocksville.
Hunt & Adderton, Lexington.
John D. Brown, Salisbury.
J. H. & J. Martine, Fayetteville.

Jan'y 20, 1853. 62tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into a copartnership under the name and style of Troy & Marsh, for the prosecution of a General Mercantile business. Location the same as formerly occupied by Messrs. H. L. Myrover & Co., foot of Hay Mount.

J. B. TROY, Jr.
J. F. MARSH.

May 23, 1853. 97tf

CEDAR FALLS Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, for sale at Factory prices, by TROY & MARSH.

May 30, 1853. 98tf

Important to Wagon Makers.

WE are now manufacturing a superior article of WAGON AXLES, from one and three quarters to three inches.

HALL & BOLLINGER.

June 22, 1853. 5-3m

A Letter to be Read and Thought upon.

THE East, West and North have spoken, now speaks the South—the sunny South—Hear the tribute given by one of her sons in his 74th year. Can there be any mind so prejudiced as not to yield to such a mass of testimony daily given in favor of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture, in every hamlet, village and city, where it has found its way? Grateful hearts speak its praise.

CHESTER DISTRICT, South Carolina, January 3d, 1853.

Messrs. Mortimer & Mowbray—Gentlemen: For the last five years I have been a severe sufferer from Rheumatism, seeing your recommendation of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture, I purchased a bottle and the first dose has so much relieved me that I consider it but justice to give to the suffering world the result of the application.

Mine was acute Rheumatism in the back—so bad that I was confined to my bed for the last six months. The first bottle acted like a charm; the second restored strength to my poor afflicted back and I am now as well and feel as young as when I was sixteen. I am now seventy four years of age.

I consider your Tincture the greatest discovery of the age; and poor suffering humanity ought to erect a monument to Dr Hampton who has saved thousands from pain. And you, gentlemen, have acted the part of public benefactors in disseminating the benefits which have resulted from your invaluable Tincture.

I am a plain cotton planter and have never written for literary fame; but when my fellow-beings are afflicted, shall I hesitate, or through modesty, withhold any information valuable to my fellow-man? So if you consider this worthy of a place in any of your newspapers, you are at liberty to make use of it.

ALVAH KEMBALL.

Hampton's Vegetable Tincture, by its mild action on the Stomach, Liver and the Kidneys, will cure Dyspepsia, Cough, Asthma, Bronchial and Lung Affections; Pains in the Back, Side and Breast, Consumption, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Fistula; Piles, Bowel Complaints, Worms, Nervous Debility—with all diseases arising from impure blood, and is the greatest Female Medicine ever known.

For Cholera Morbus, Cholic, Diarrhoea, and all diseases incident to the bowels in the summer season it has no equal.

Sold Wholesale and retail by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; C. & D. DuPRE, Wilmington; MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, Baltimore, and by Druggists generally. 6

MILLINERY AND MANTUA-MAKING.

Mrs. Walton has just received the second stock of Spring and Summer BONNETS, consisting of Straws of a new and beautiful style, and various prices: Flowers, Ribbons, Head-dresses, Mantillas, long and short Gloves, Swiss Edgings and Insertings, Under-sleeves, Collars and Capes, Dress Caps and Dress Trimmings.

Dresses and Mantillas made in the latest style.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

May 9, 1853. 92

WE HAVE ON HAND

10 Hhds. Sugars,
5 Bbls. Granulated do.
15 Bags Rio Coffee,
5 " Maricaibo do.
Bagging and Rope,
Swedes and English Iron,
Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
—ALSO—
Loaf and Crushed Sugars,
Bar and Fancy Soap,
40 Bbls. No. 1 Herrings,

Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Snuff, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Saltpetre, Saleratus, Mace, Cloves, Yeast Powders, Nutmegs, Adamantine and Tallow Candles—with a general assortment of Provisions, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware.

We offer the above goods at low prices for cash, good paper, or produce.

TROY & MARSH.

May 23, 1853. 97tf

MUSIC.

L. P. WHITAKER, formerly Professor of Music in Carolina College, would respectfully announce that he has located in Fayetteville for the purpose of teaching Music. He would be very happy to receive the names of those who wish their daughters instructed in this delightful branch of female literature. He may be found at Mrs. Bayne's residence. Vocal Music taught in connection with instructions on the Piano, *gratis.*

Terms $15 per Quarter.

Pianos tuned and repaired on very accommodating terms. Dec. 7, 1852. 50tf

CASTINGS
OF
ALL KINDS
FOR
WHEAT, CORN,
SAW MILLS,
AND
THRESHERS.
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. HALL & BOLLINGER

GRIST MILLS, Saw Mills, Castings and [illegible] Hotchkiss Water Wheels, Rocks and Bolters, kept constantly on hand, and for sale. We also make Gearing and Shafting for Wheat, Corn, Saw Mills and Factories. Steam Engines of any power repaired. Grate Bars and Furnace Fronts kept on hand. We wish to make a Clients' account [illegible] those who are indebted to us to [illegible] account will please come forward and settle.

HALL & BOLLINGER.

March 1, 1853. 76tf

THOS. J. JOHNSON

10 HHDS. NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.
[illegible] large Yellow Planters' Potatoes,
4000 lbs. Northern Bacon,
2000 lbs. N. Carolina do.
1000 bushels Oats,
Ploughs and Castings,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
15 hhds. Cuba Molasses.
—ALSO—
[illegible] Wagon, and [illegible] Buggy [illegible] Harness.

THOS. J. JOHNSON, Person st.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 28, 1853. 72tf

☞ CAMPBELLTON PROPERTY FOR SALE. T. J. J.

Livery Stables.

The undersigned continue to carry on the LIVERY BUSINESS at this place. They have lately largely increased their Stock, and can now offer to the public as good Horses, Carriages and Drivers as can be found in the Southern country.

Thankful for the former patronage heretofore extended to us, we solicit a continuation of the public favor. We promise a satisfactory trip to all who may wish to travel.

☞ Stables at the West end of Mumford street, where one of the Proprietors may always be found, or at the store first door East of Mr. Lutterloh.

J. W. POWERS & CO.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1853. 71Y

FREIGHTING ON CAPE FEAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the Steamers Evergreen and Southerner and Tow Boats, lately the property of the Henrietta Steamboat Company, are now prepared to forward with despatch, between Wilmington and Fayetteville, all freights or goods entrusted to them.

E. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 14, 1853. 68tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE old established Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, has recently added to its Fire Insurance business, which it has maintained with such unexampled credit for upwards of thirty years, a LIFE INSURANCE Department. The subscriber has been appointed Agent in this as well as in the Fire Department of its operations; and is prepared to take risks on the lives of white persons or slaves, on as good terms as any other Company, and at lower rates than those of the Mutual Companies.

The capital of this department is $150,000, entirely distinct from the capital of the Fire Department, and, with its accumulations, reserved exclusively to pay losses on Life Insurance only. Policies will be issued payable after death, or upon the parties arriving at a specified age. E. J. HALE.

HOTEL.

THE subscriber having purchased the Hotel situated on the South-East corner of Court House Square, and lately known as Stuart's Hotel, would inform the public that he is now ready to accommodate boarders by the day, week or month. Having made considerable outlay in furnishing and refitting the Establishment, he hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all who patronize him. His Table shall be furnished with the best the market affords, his Bar with the best of Liquors, and his Stable with a plenty of good provender and faithful Ostlers.

J. A. GILCHRIST.

June 26, 1852. 3-tf

Important Notice to Country Merchants.

I AM now selling Fashionable Dress Hats at wholesale as cheap as they can be bought in any of the Northern cities. Retailing fine Dress Hats at $2 50 to $3 50. DAVID GEE.

June 29, 1853. 7tf

ON and after the first of July, the undersigned will not pay more than $2 00 for Turpentine, until further notice. We are compelled to adopt this course owing to the scarcity of water.

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

June 29, 1853. 7tf

THE undersigned being appointed to take the tax list for the District of Fayetteville, will sit in the Market House of that town, from the 10th to the 31st July, from 8½ to 11 o'clock in the morning, for that purpose. Those interested will please meet him.

J. WADDILL, Jr., J. P.

July 1, 1853. 7-t31J

Dr. T. C. HALL

HAS removed to the well-known stand of the Drs. Robinson, corner of Green and Bow streets.

April 21, 1853. 87tf

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

W. WHITEHEAD,

WITH

RAYNER & GILMORE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

151 Water Street,

NEW YORK.

Customary advances on Naval Stores, &c.

March 5, 1853. 71-6mpd

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

JOHN A. RICHARDSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL (after June next,) attend the Courts of Anson, Richmond, Robeson, Bladen, and Columbus Counties.

Address, Elizabethtown, Bladen County, N. C.

March 7. 73-6m

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c.

GREEN STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

W. H. CARVER,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, and Provisions,

1 door from N. E. corner Market Square, next to D. Gee's Hat Store, Green street,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Feb'y 5, 1853. Y

M. HUTSON,

HOUSE PAINTER,

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 2, 1853. 81-Y

WORTH & ELLIOTT,

(SUCCESSORS TO J. D. WILLIAMS,)

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

(OLD STAND OF HALL & JOHNSON.)

J. A. WORTH.] [W. P. ELLIOTT.

February 15, 1853. 69-y

STARR & WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.

HAY STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. D. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.

March 28, 1852. tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office.

Dec. 15. 48-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and [illegible] Naval Stores, &c. [illegible] shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 22, 1853. 67y

WILKINSON & ESLER,

DEALERS IN

Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,

AND IMPORTERS OF

SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Market St, Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

135 Front Street,

NEW YORK.

P. MALLETT.] [J. PAULMIER.

August 16, 1852. 1stf

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1853. 60tf

MURRAY & GRANT,

Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchants,

Wilmington, N. C.

April 20, 1853. 88-3m

A. J. & J. T. JONES,

General Agents & Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores. Liberal cash advances on consignments. 43tf

N. B. STARBUCK,

Troy, New York,

IRON FOUNDER AND MACHINIST,

Manufacturer of Steam Mills and Boilers, Mill Gearing of all kinds, Ploughs, &c.

THE undersigned, as the Agent of the above Establishment, will order any articles which may be wanted, on application to him.

The Steam Mills manufactured by Mr. Starbuck have been tested, and are highly approved on the Plank Roads about Fayetteville.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1851. 20tf

TOBACCO.

THE subscriber continues to receive and sell, on manufacturers' account, all grades of manufactured Tobacco. J. UTLEY.

May 31, 1852. 95tf

1853.

SPRING GOODS.

WE are now receiving our SPRING GOODS, (a larger stock than any former one,) consisting of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

In addition to the above, we have added to our stock a large and well-selected assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING. All of which we offer to buyers at our usual low prices and accommodating terms.

HALL & SACKETT.

N. B. Strict attention paid to orders.

March 12, 1853. 76tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!

A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.

He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 98tf

NOTICE.

THOSE who are indebted to me by Note or Account will please settle the same. And all debts due me prior to the 1st of Jan'y 1853, MUST be settled, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

May 30, 1853. 98tf

WANTED,

20,000 BARRELS OF TURPENTINE for Distillery at the Plank Road Bridge on Big Rockfish. The best market price will be paid. For further information, inquire of John W. Murphy, at the Bridge, or of A. A. McKethan, Fayetteville.

Dec. 18, 1851. 49tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton and Fayetteville. The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56-tf

Who would have thought it?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he is still at his old stand carrying on the above business in all its branches. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all and give general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen,—having a more *experienced* and *practical Smith*, he flatters himself that his work will compete with any made in the State for style, elegance and durability; and should any of it fail in twelve months (with fair usage) either in workmanship or material, he will repair it free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work as he is determined to sell low for cash or on short time.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and lowest possible prices.

Fayetteville, Jan. 26, 1853. 63tf

TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE.

FOR sale, 393 acres of LAND on James Creek, and 640 acres on Cypress Creek, in Cumberland, convenient to the Western Plank Road, heavily timbered, and admirably adapted to the making of Turpentine.

Apply at this Office.

acNov. 28, 1851. 44tf

OLD RYE.

WILLIAMS'S old Rectified RYE WHISKEY.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 6, 1853. 200tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 28th of May last, a negro boy called CALVIN, nineteen years old, height about 5 feet 8 inches, weight about 160 lbs., a black negro, had ear rings in each ear when he left, no clothing recollected except a dark blue overcoat. This boy was purchased of Dr. John McNeill of Robeson county, about the 1st of May. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me or if lodged in a Jail in this State. It is very probable he is in the neighborhood of his former owner.

JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 30. 7-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

25 BARRELS prime SUGAR.
10 bags good Rio Coffee.
5000 lbs. N. C. Bacon.

BENBOW, KYLE & CO.

May 30, 1853. 98tf

S. S. Arey

HAS on hand a BEAUTIFUL ASSORTM NEW

Spring & Summer Good

He desires to return thanks to his friends public for the liberal patronage which they h stowed on him, and desires a continuance of the His friends and the public are requested to g call, at the Stand formerly occupied by S. J. H South-west corner of Market Square and G

April 28, 1853.

New Enterprise at the South.

THE Proprietors of the South Union Wo make the following proposition to Southe ers, viz: Send your Wool to the above named M the condition in which it is sent to be made (picked, washed and oiled,) and you can have factured into good heavy Kerseys for 12½ yard—the proprietors furnishing the warp entered upon this enterprise, the proprietors mined to succeed; and they know they will, but give them your patronage. They make appeal to sectional prejudice: they only say planters of the South. Wool carded into above Mills with great despatch. A quant heavy Woollen Kerseys kept constantly on ha The above Mills are situated 5½ miles Nor Rockingham, Richmond Co., N. C.

STEELE & SHORTRI

June 4, 1853.

Public House at the Gulf, on D River, Chatham County.

THE Subscriber has opened a house of ent ment at the above place, and will be plea accommodate travellers, and persons visiting and Copper Fields, with board. Every effort made to give satisfaction to those patronising lishment. J. A. McDONA

July 11, 1853.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being determined to remove South-West, offers for sale his valuable Land lying on Pee Dee River in Richmond miles west of Rockingham, containing 475 which 180 are cleared, in a high state of and as well adapted to the production of and wheat as any land in this region of the premises is a comfortable Brick Dwelling House and fine Georgia Gin, a new and all other necessary Buildings. In well of excellent water, besides two Springs within 200 yds. of the House. to the Plantation is a Fishery, which myriads of fish are taken every Dwelling is situated on a high, pleasant location. The Subscriber will be always ready to show the land or give any cerning it to those wishing to purchase be reasonable.

I will also sell 10 Shares of S Richmond Manufacturing Company.

W. P

Rockingham, N. C., July 7, 1853.

MANY LOTS FOR SALE

THE Subscriber will offer for sale THURSDAY the 28th day of July, THIRTY VALUABLE LOTS on the W Manchester Rail Road, opposite the Bluff, Columbus county, N. C. A credit will be given, and notes with good security required. A deduction of four per cent cash. AUGUSTUS S

Fair Bluff, N. C., July 4, 1853.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court shall, on the first Monday in August Court House door in Elizabeth Town, sale, the following tracts of land, to-wit:

205 Acres on the side of Goodman Swamp the lands of John Monroe, James Robeson

188 Acres on both sides of Goodman Swamp ing the lands of John Monroe and Robert B

400 Acres adjoining the lands of Thomas ram Robeson and John S. Willis.

400 Acres adjoining the lands of Neill McM Gen. McKay's Sullivan lands.

100 Acres out of a tract of 160 acres lands of Robert Barksdale and the Servant

One half of 150 Acres granted to W and Traverse Harvey.

One-half of 125 acres granted to the same als, and perhaps other lands belonging to the terest, will be sold at the same time and upon the same condition. The above des will be sold on a credit of six months, purchas ing bond with approved security. Plats of the described lands will be exhibited on day of sale.

J. C. WOOTEN, C. & M.

July 5, 1853.

HARRINGTON'S SCHOOL

THE First Session of this School will open day of July, and continue twenty one we will be entirely under the supervision of the sub who is a graduate of the University, and trusts has had some experience as a teacher, that he able to impart good mental and moral instruc pupils, and prepare them for any College in In governing his school, the subscriber will ex rigid discipline; and information respecting the and progress of each student will be transmitted rents and guardians twice a session.

The Academy, newly erected, is situated branch of the Fayetteville and Western Plank running to Evans's Mills, on an elevated position, near the place formerly known as "McM Academy." The neighborhood, as many who received their education here more than of a century ago, is moral, healthy and intell

Excellent board can be readily obtained at Jones's, and in many other first rate families Academy, at from five to six dollars per month

Tuition in the Languages, $15 per session lish and Mathematics, varying according ment, from $8 to $15. It is charged from the entering the school.

CYRUS HARRINGTON

Evans's Mills, June 30, 1853.

UNION ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of this institution will be res on the third Monday of July, under the superintendence of Mr. James Patterson, as a competent instructor.

In addition to many other superior advant students enjoy at this institution, there is in diate vicinity of the Academy a Mineral Spr posed to be equal to any in this region of the S

Board can be obtained at the Academy, or able families in the neighborhood, for six month.

TERMS OF TUITION, per Session of five m
Elementary branches,
Higher English branches,
Classics and higher branches of Mathematics,

By order of board of Trustees.

JOHN TAYLOR, S

Alfordsville, Robeson, June 28, 1853.

$10 Reward.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber, on the May last, a negro fellow by the name of Said negro was hired in January last of Mr. A Neill, near the Red Springs, in Robeson which neighborhood he is probably lurking. sons are cautioned against harboring or employ negro, as I am determined to enforce the law all persons so offending. I will give a reward Dollars for the delivery of said negro to me at dence. DUNCAN SHAW

Centreville, Cumberland Co., June 20, 1853.

NOTICE.

SEALED Proposals for the building of a Jail terfield Court House, S. C., will be received Commissioners of Public Buildings until the 1st day in August next.

A plan and specifications may be seen by at Chesterfield C. H. to

JNO. EVANS, C

By order of the Board of Commissioners, Chest C. H., S. C.

June 22, 1853.

COAL INTEREST FOR SALE

THE Subscriber is anxious to dispose of his in in the Chalmers Coal Field, embracing the interest conveyed to Dr. B. C. Williams Charles Chalmers, and conveyed by said W myself. This Field covers the Horse-shoe Deep River, and is thought by good judges most promising Field in Chatham. The inter for sale is one fourth of the whole mineral the entire Chalmers tract. M. M. McKAY

Summerville, July 9, 1853.